

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

PART I. THE COURT.

Rule 1. Term of Court.

There shall be 1 term of the Court which shall coincide with the calendar year. Oral arguments will be scheduled as provided in Rule 16(c) or as otherwise ordered by the Court.

Rule 2. Quorum; seniority.

(a) Quorum. -- A quorum of the Court en Banc shall be 5 and a quorum of the Court sitting as a panel shall be 3. A former Justice of the Supreme Court or an active State Judge may be assigned to complete a quorum as provided in Article IV, { 12 and { 38 of the Constitution. The term "State Judge" shall mean a Judge of the Court of Chancery or the Superior Court.

(b) Seniority. -- Seniority of active Justices of the Court shall be determined under the provisions of Article IV, { 2 of the Constitution. Active Justices of the Supreme Court shall be senior in rank to an assigned former Justice. Assignment of a former Justice shall be by seniority determined by date of original appointment to the Supreme Court. A State Judge to be assigned shall be the most senior in rank available in that court. As to State Judges, the term "senior in rank" shall mean the Chancellor or the President Judge, as the case may be, or, if such Judge shall be unavailable or disqualified, then the term shall refer to the ranking Judge of such court in terms of judicial service on such court.

Rule 3. Powers of individual Justices.

(a) Decisions or orders of the Court. -- Except for decisions or orders entered pursuant to paragraph (b) of this Rule, a decision or order of the Court which will determine or terminate the case shall not be made or entered unless concurred in by a majority of the Court.

(b) Decisions or orders of the Court by a single Justice. -- A decision or order of the Court may be made by 1 Justice when:

(1) The decision or order does not terminate the case; or

(2) All parties consent to the termination of the case. A party is deemed to have consented to the termination of the case when the party fails to respond timely to (a) another party's motion to dismiss, (b) this Court's notice to show cause why the appeal should not be dismissed, or (c) a direction of this Court requiring the party to take action by a fixed date.

(c) Motion Justice. -- Pursuant to a monthly rotation schedule, a member of the Court shall be designated as the Motion Justice to consider and initially review all motions, interlocutory appeals, certifications of questions of law, certificates of reasonable doubt, original writs, requests for advisory opinions, and appeals from the decisions of the Board on Professional Responsibility, the Board on the Unauthorized Practice of Law, and the Board of Bar Examiners. If the current Motion Justice has entered a disqualification in a case, any motion or other paper filed in said case that requires action by the Motion Justice shall be referred to the next qualified and available Motion Justice in the monthly rotation schedule.

Rule 4. Panel assignments and the Court en Banc.

(a) Composition of Court. -- The Court en Banc consists of all qualified and available members of the Court. In any case in which the accused shall have been sentenced to death or in any other case where a Rule of this Court provides for a hearing en Banc or a rehearing en Banc under paragraph (d) or (f) hereof, the Court shall sit en Banc. If fewer than all the Justices are qualified and available to constitute a quorum, there shall be an assignment of retired Justices or active State Judges, pursuant to Article IV, {{ 12 and 38 of the Constitution and Rule 2, sufficient to constitute a quorum.

(b) Prior submission and consideration by panel. -- A matter may be referred ab initio to a panel of three Justices or to the Court en Banc. The criteria for determining when a matter may be scheduled ab initio for a

determination by the Court en Banc shall be set forth in the Internal Operating Procedures of the Court.

(c) Assignment of cases. -- Except as provided in paragraphs (a), (b) and (g), all cases which proceed through complete briefing shall be assigned, on a rotation basis, for disposition by the Chief Justice to panels of three Justices and shall be heard as they come to issue, unless otherwise ordered by the Court. All other cases shall be considered by a Motion Justice panel for disposition.

(d) Rehearing by Court. -- In the event a panel is unable to reach a unanimous decision in a case under submission, or in the event that there is a reasonable likelihood that a prior decision of the Court may be modified or overruled, the presiding Justice of the panel, if not the Chief Justice, shall so notify the Chief Justice, or the senior Justice if the Chief Justice is disqualified, in writing, and the case shall thereupon be scheduled on a priority basis for rehearing and determination by the Court en Banc without further briefing unless ordered by the Court. Rehearing by the Court en Banc shall be as to all issues on appeal unless the Court otherwise orders.

(e) Unanimous decision of panel deemed decision of Court. -- A unanimous decision of a panel of 3 Justices shall be deemed the decision of the Court in the case, subject to the provisions of paragraph (f) hereof.

(f) Motion for Rehearing en Banc. -- There shall be no Rehearing en Banc, if the unanimous decision of a panel of 3 Justices provides for a mandate to issue forthwith. In all other cases, a motion for Rehearing before the Court en Banc may be filed with the Clerk within 15 days after filing of the Court's opinion or order pursuant to Rule 17 unless the time is enlarged or shortened by the Court. The motion shall succinctly state the grounds therefor and shall be supported by a certificate of counsel or pro se certificate that it is presented in good faith and not for delay. The motion shall not be subject to oral argument and an answer or response shall not be permitted unless requested by the Court. A motion for rehearing under this rule may be based upon any of the following grounds:

(i) Important question. -- The proceeding involves a question of exceptional importance;

(ii) Maintain uniformity. -- Consideration by the Court en Banc is necessary to secure or maintain uniformity in Supreme Court decisions;

(iii) Modify or overrule. -- The case may be controlled by a prior decision of the Court which should be reconsidered or which may be overruled or modified.

The motion shall state with particularity the grounds therefor and shall include a copy of the opinion as to which rehearing is sought. A motion for rehearing before the Court en Banc shall be granted upon the affirmative vote of 2 or more of the qualified and available members of the Court. Denial of a motion for rehearing is not subject to a motion for reargument. The motion shall conform to the page and form requirements of Rules 30 and 13.

(g) Hearing en Banc ab initio by affirmative vote. -- Any case may be set for hearing en Banc ab initio upon the affirmative vote of 2 or more of the qualified and available members of the Court.

(h) Composition of motion panel to consider and determine motions. -- The panel of Justices to consider and determine motions and other applications that require action by a panel, other than those governed by a specific rule or previously submitted to another panel of the Court, shall normally consist of the current month's Motion Justice, the previous month's Motion Justice and the next month's Motion Justice. If a member of a Motion Justice's panel has entered a disqualification in a case, the next qualified and available Justice in the monthly rotation schedule shall replace the disqualified Justice in that case.

PART II. APPEALS -- GENERAL.

Rule 6. Time for taking appeals and cross-appeals.

(a) Notice of appeal. -- A notice of appeal shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court as follows:

(i) Civil appeals. -- Within 30 days after entry upon the docket of a judgment, order or decree from which the appeal is taken in a civil case except as to appeals controlled by { 146 of Title 10;

(ii) Criminal appeals. -- Within 30 days after a sentence is imposed in a direct appeal of a criminal conviction; and

(iii) Post-conviction appeals. -- Within 30 days after entry upon the docket of a judgment or order in any proceeding for post-conviction relief.

(b) Cross-appeals. -- A notice of cross-appeal shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court as follows:

(i) Civil appeals. -- In any civil action in which a timely notice of appeal is filed by a party, any other party may file a notice of appeal within 15 days after the date on which the first notice of appeal was filed, or within 30 days after the entry of the judgment or order from which the appeal is taken, whichever is later.

(ii) Criminal appeals. -- In any criminal action in which the State elects to file a notice of cross-appeal, the notice must be filed within 30 days of the filing of a notice of appeal by the defendant.

Rule 7. Commencement of appeal.

(a) Notice of appeal. -- An appeal shall be commenced by a notice of appeal. The notice of appeal shall be served in duplicate upon an attorney of record for each party to the proceeding below; if there is no such attorney it shall be served upon each party in the manner provided in these Rules for service of papers. Immediately following such service, such appellant shall file with the Clerk of this Court such notice, in duplicate, together with proof of service as provided in these Rules. The Clerk shall forthwith forward the duplicate thereof to the clerk of the trial court for filing in such court. Appeals from interlocutory orders shall be governed by Rule 42.

(b) Cross-appeal. -- Any party may cross-appeal from any judgment or order from which an appeal may be taken.

(c) Form of notice of appeal or cross-appeal. -- The notice of appeal or cross-appeal shall:

(1) Court. -- Name the court from which the appeal is taken, name the judge entering the judgment and identify the case number therein;

(2) Party or parties; attorney or attorneys. -- Name the party or parties taking the appeal and the party or parties against whom the appeal is taken and provide the name and address of each party's attorney of record below, except as hereafter provided;

(3) Judgment reviewed. -- Designate the judgment or order, or part thereof, sought to be reviewed and the date thereof and, in a direct appeal of a criminal conviction, state the names of all codefendants with whom the appellant was tried, the date of the sentence from which the appeal is taken; and where the appeal is taken more than 30 days after the entry of the judgment or order sought to be reviewed, the factual and legal grounds for the appeal time being tolled;

(4) Attorneys for parties against whom the appeal is not taken. -- Designate by name and address the attorney of record for each other party to the proceeding below against whom the current appeal is not taken;

(5) Pro se litigants. -- If there is no such attorney for any party, designate the name and last known address for each such party;

(6) Transcript. -- Contain the designations of the transcript as required by Rule 9(e); and

(7) Forms. -- Comply substantially with Official Forms A and B of these Rules. The provisions of subsections (4) and (5) above shall apply generally in any appeal including all direct appeals of criminal convictions

whenever the appellant, in compliance with subsection (3) above, identifies the codefendants with whom appellant was tried.

(8) Appeal caption. -- The caption of the appeal shall contain only the names of the parties below taking the appeal and the names of the parties against whom the appeal is taken.

(9) Copy of judgment to be reviewed. -- A copy of the order of judgment sought to be reviewed, and any separate rationale for it, if available, shall be attached to the notice of appeal and to the notice of cross appeal if different from the notice of appeal, and if not available, a statement indicating such unavailability shall be included.

(d) Use of pseudonyms. -- All appeals concerning domestic relations matters shall be captioned and reported with the full names of the individual parties, except that the following shall be captioned and reported by use of appropriate pseudonyms selected by the Court: matters concerning adoption, termination of parental rights, child custody and visitation, juvenile delinquency proceedings and any other domestic relations matters, which in the discretion of the trial court, a lower appellate court or this Court, are deemed to be of a sensitive nature. In such cases, the parties shall, within 10 days of the filing of the notice of appeal submit to the Court for its approval a stipulation providing for the use of pseudonyms, which sets forth and is consistent with the pseudonyms used in the court below or, in the absence of a stipulation, the Court may order the use of pseudonyms sua sponte.

(e) Joint or several appeals. -- Any 2 or more parties interested jointly, severally or otherwise in a judgment or order may join in an appeal therefrom, or any of them may appeal separately. When parties have filed separate timely notices of appeal, the appeals may be joined or consolidated by the Court.

(f) Death of a party. --

(i) Before notice of appeal is filed. -- In civil cases, if a party entitled to appeal shall die before filing a notice of appeal, the same may be filed by the personal representative of the party; if the party has no personal representative, the same may be filed by the attorney of record for the party in the trial court within the time prescribed by law.

(ii) After notice of appeal is filed. -- After a notice of appeal is filed, substitution of parties shall be effected in accordance with these Rules.

(g) Disclosure of Corporate Affiliations and Financial Interest. -- Each party shall file a Disclosure of Corporate Affiliations and Financial Interest, as provided for in Form P of these Rules, within fifteen (15) days of the notice of docketing the appeal, or concurrently by a party with the filing of a motion or other document seeking to expedite the proceedings, and within two (2) days of service of such a document by all other parties. However, when the State of Delaware or any other governmental entity is a party, a Disclosure of Corporate Affiliations and Financial Interests shall be filed only if that party has pertinent information to report.

Rule 8. Questions which may be raised on appeal.

Only questions fairly presented to the trial court may be presented for review; provided, however, that when the interests of justice so require, the Court may consider and determine any question not so presented.

Rule 9. The record.

(a) Record -- Contents. -- An appeal shall be heard on the original papers and exhibits which shall constitute the record on appeal.

(aa) Sanctions for failure to pay the record preparation and transmittal fee. -- Every appellant is required to pay the record preparation and transmittal fee within the time limit imposed by the trial court unless the trial court waives its fee or otherwise extends the deadline for payment. If an appellant shall fail to comply with the provisions of this rule, any other

party may move to dismiss the appeal, or the Court may dismiss the appeal sua sponte pursuant to Rule 29(b). Failure to pay the trial court's record preparation and transmittal fee also may be the basis for disciplinary action against the appellant's attorney.

(b) Transmission by clerk of trial court. -- The clerk of the trial court shall transmit to the Clerk of this Court all original papers including photographs, documentary exhibits and transcripts of testimony. Other exhibits shall be transmitted only upon order of a member of this Court. The clerk of the trial court shall append a certificate identifying the record with reasonable definiteness. The papers, other than exhibits and transcripts, shall be laid flat in chronological order and bound at the top, with a certified copy of the docket entries as the initial paper. Subject to the provisions of Rule 42, the time within which the record shall be transmitted is as follows:

(i) Transcript. -- If a written statement relating to the transcript is included in the notice of appeal as provided in subparagraph (ii) or (iii) of paragraph (e) of this rule, the clerk shall transmit the record within 10 days after receipt of the transcript;

(ii) No transcript. -- If a written statement relating to transcript contained in the notice of appeal states that no transcription (or no further transcription) is required, the clerk of the trial court shall transmit the record within 20 days after receipt of the duplicate of the notice of appeal from the Clerk of this Court unless the attorney for another party to the appeal shall timely designate additional transcription pursuant to paragraph (e)(iii) hereof, in which event the clerk of the trial court shall transmit the record within 10 days after receipt of the additional transcription.

(iii) Cross-appeal. -- In a cross-appeal the same procedure shall be followed except as to parts of the record theretofore transmitted. Immediately upon the filing of the record the clerk shall notify counsel of the date of such filing.

(bb) Sealing of court records. -- In any appeal except from Family Court, any document or other part of the record which has been sealed by order of the trial court shall remain sealed unless this Court, for good cause shown, shall authorize the unsealing of such document or record. In appeals originating in the Family Court, the record and documents filed with the Clerk of this Court and all proceedings shall remain confidential unless otherwise ordered by the Court, sua sponte, or for good cause shown upon application by a party. After the filing of any brief under seal, in any appeal except from Family Court, one original and one copy of a redacted brief should be filed with the Court within 15 days.

(c) Stipulation to omit papers and order to send up additional papers. transmitted to this Court. Such stipulation shall be included in the record transmitted by the clerk of the trial court. The stipulation shall state distinctly which parts of the record are to be included and which parts are to be omitted, including the respective docket numbers. The trial court or this Court may direct that any part of the record omitted by stipulation shall nevertheless be transmitted.

(d) Return of record to trial court. -- Upon final disposition of the appeal the record shall be returned to the clerk of the trial court with the mandate.

(e) Transcript. -- The following directions shall apply unless otherwise ordered by the Court:

(i) Criminal class A felony. -- In any criminal case in which the trier of fact returns a verdict of guilty of a class A felony, the judge of the trial court shall, within 10 days, enter an order directing the preparation of the transcript of the entire trial excluding opening and closing arguments of counsel and jury selection; provided that in cases in

which the death penalty is imposed the entire record shall be transcribed. The judge of the trial court shall also designate the party or parties responsible for payment of the cost of such transcript. The trial court upon motion or sua sponte may enter an order modifying the designation of transcript and assignment of costs within 10 days of the entry of the original transcription order. The trial court shall transmit such order for preparation of transcript and any modifying order to the appropriate court reporter and to the clerk of the trial court. A copy of the order of transcription shall be attached to the notice of appeal, or if not prepared and available at the time that an appeal is filed, it shall be filed with this Court as soon thereafter as the order or modifying order has been prepared and is available to the party docketing the appeal. The court reporter shall prepare and file such transcript at the earliest practicable time but not later than 40 days from the date of the trial judge's order directing the preparation of the transcript;

(ii) All other cases. -- In all other cases appellant shall include in the notice of appeal (or in an attached exhibit) either a statement designating such parts of the proceedings as are deemed necessary to be transcribed for inclusion in the record, or a statement that no transcript need be ordered, with reasons given. In cases where the notice of appeal contains a designation, the attorney for the appellant shall promptly serve a copy of the notice of appeal upon the appropriate court reporter and shall, no later than 7 days after the filing of the notice of appeal, file with the Clerk of this Court a certificate setting forth that service has been accomplished and that the cost of the transcript has been, or will be promptly, paid. The service upon the court reporter shall be in the manner set forth in Rule 10 for service upon attorneys, except that only one copy of the notice of appeal need be served. If the notice of appeal as initially filed is accompanied by a proof of service upon the court reporter which complies with Rule 10(c), no separate certificate of such service need be filed. The notice of appeal so served shall constitute an order to the court reporter to prepare a transcript of the parts of the record so designated that are not already on file. Such designation in or attached to the notice of appeal shall comply substantially with Official Form C;

(iii) Parties other than appellant. -- Within 15 days after the appeal is docketed, the attorney for each of the other parties to the appeal shall serve upon the other parties to the appeal and file with the clerk of the trial court and the Clerk of this Court a written designation and direction substantially in the form prescribed by Official Form C or Official Form D; such designation shall be delivered by the attorney forthwith to the appropriate court reporter, and shall constitute a direction to prepare a transcript of the parts of the record so designated;

(iv) Filing of transcript. -- The court reporter shall prepare and file such transcript at the earliest practicable time but not later than 40 days after receipt of the latest direction specified under subparagraph (ii) or (iii) of this paragraph. Transcripts shall be prepared in the chronological sequence in which the directions required under the preceding subparagraphs of this paragraph are received; provided, however, preparation of the transcript in (1) death penalty appeals and (2) all other criminal appeals shall take precedence over all other work of the court reporter except courtroom assignments.

(f) Sanctions for failure to order or pay for transcript. -- The time periods provided for the designation, ordering of, and payment for the transcript or portions thereof are mandatory unless extended by Order of this Court for good cause shown. Absent good cause shown, failure to so designate shall not be a basis for enlargement of time for the filing of briefs and appendices under Rule 15. If a party or counsel shall fail to comply with the provisions of this rule, including the timely filing of designations or

directions, or the prompt payment for the transcript, as provided herein, any other party may move to dismiss the appeal, or the Court may dismiss the appeal sua sponte, pursuant to Rule 29(b). Such failure may also be the basis for disciplinary action against the attorney or other relief in the discretion of the Court.

(g) Record in lieu of transcript. -- In any case in which the testimony or other pertinent matter has not been stenographically recorded, any factual material which shall be necessary to the disposition of the issues may be certified by the trial court, and, when filed with the clerk of that court shall become part of the record. In any such case, the matter so incorporated in the record shall be so prepared as to present only the rulings of the trial court on matters of law and shall contain only such statements of fact as may be necessary to review those rulings. The parties may enter into a stipulation as to the substance of testimony or other proceedings as may be essential to a decision of the issues to be presented on the appeal, whether or not a stenographic record has been made. The stipulation shall be approved by the judge of the trial court and certified to this Court in lieu of a transcript and without the necessity of the directions required under subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (e) above. Delay in the preparation of such statement shall not enlarge any of the time periods established hereunder.

(h) Payment of cost of transcript. -- Counsel appointed to represent an indigent party may apply to the trial court for an order determining responsibility for payment of the cost of the transcript at public expense when such payment is required or permissible under law. Counsel may also apply promptly to the trial court, pursuant to { 1515 of Title 13 or other provisions of law, if pertinent, for an order determining responsibility for payment of the cost of the transcript. Otherwise, failure to pay promptly the cost of the transcript ordered shall be grounds for sanctions under subsection (f). A court reporter may require a party to submit a deposit for the preparation of the transcript.

(i) Jurisdiction of trial court. -- During the pendency of an appeal to this Court, the trial court shall retain jurisdiction over all issues relating to the ordering of transcript in cases on appeal. Any decision of the trial court as to the ordering of transcript in cases on appeal is reviewable by this Court as an appeal issue.

#### Rule 10. Service and filing of papers.

(a) Service and filing of papers. -- Every paper to be filed shall be served upon every other party before it is filed with the Clerk of the Court or a Deputy Clerk in any county. All notices of appeal, briefs, appendices, motions or other papers shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court or with a Deputy Clerk in any county during their regular business hours. Filing by mail in the office of the Clerk of the Court in Dover is permissible, provided that filing shall not be deemed to be complete until the paper has been received in the office of the Clerk. Filing with a Deputy Clerk in any county shall be deemed to constitute filing for all purposes under these Rules when the paper has been received in the office of such Deputy Clerk during regular business hours.

(b) Manner of service. -- Whenever under these Rules service is required or permitted to be made upon a party represented by an attorney, service shall be made upon the attorney unless service upon the party is ordered by the Court. Service may be personal or by mail. Personal service includes delivery to a clerk or other responsible person at the office of the attorney. Service by mail is complete upon mailing. Two copies of each paper shall be served upon each party to the appeal. Service upon a person not represented by an attorney shall be made by personal delivery or by first class mail or as otherwise ordered by the Court. If the party to the appeal is not represented by an attorney and the address of the party is unknown, service shall be complete by

depositing with the Clerk 2 copies of such paper together with an accompanying affidavit or certificate of a member of the Bar of this Court that the address of such party is unknown and cannot be ascertained with reasonable diligence.

(c) Proof of service of papers. -- Papers presented for filing shall contain an acknowledgment of service by the persons served or proof of service in the form of a statement of the date and manner of service and the names of the persons served, certified by the person who made the service. Proof of service may appear on or be affixed to the papers filed. The Clerk in the exercise of the Clerk's discretion may permit papers to be filed without acknowledgment of proof of service upon assurance satisfactory to him that such proof shall be filed promptly thereafter.

(d) Number of copies required. --

(i) One Original and one copy. -- One Original and one copy of the following shall be filed with the Clerk or Deputy Clerk: Notice of appeal or cross-appeal; designation of transcript under Rule 9(e); motion for extension of time under Rule 11 or 15(b); motion for enlargement of page limitations under Rule 14(d) or 30(a); notice of substitution of counsel; motion for withdrawal of counsel under Rule 12(c); and response to any of such motions.

(ii) One Original and three copies. -- One Original and three copies of the following shall be filed with the Clerk or Deputy Clerk: Motion or any response thereto not otherwise designated in this Rule; and notice of interlocutory appeal under Rule 42; and complaint made under Rule 43 and any answer thereto.

(iii) One Original and six copies. -- One Original and six copies of the following shall be filed with the Clerk or Deputy Clerk: Motion for rehearing en Banc under Rule 4(f) and any response thereto; certificate of questions of law under Rule 41.

(iv) One Original and seven copies. -- One Original and seven copies of briefs and appendices, including supplemental briefs and memoranda, except in appeals of death sentences in which cases one original and 11 copies of all briefs and appendices, including supplemental briefs and memoranda, shall be filed.

(v) An additional unbound copy is required, except in Family Court and other confidential cases, of every document to be filed with the Court. This extra copy will be imaged and placed on the Court's electronic docket.

(e) Delivery of copies to Justices. -- Whenever a brief, or other paper, a copy of which should be before the individual Justices of this Court, is filed, the party so filing may, at the party's option, deliver or mail 1 copy to each Justice at the Justice's office and shall inform the Clerk that the party has done so. In such case, the number of copies required to be filed with the Clerk may be reduced by the total number of copies delivered to the Justices.

Rule 11. Time.

(a) Computation. -- In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these Rules, by order of Court, or by statute, the day of the act, event or default after which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday or Sunday, or other legal holiday, or other day on which the office of the Clerk is closed, in which event the period shall run until the end of the next day on which the office of the Clerk is open. When the period of time prescribed or allowed is less than 7 days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and other legal holidays shall be excluded in the computation. As used in this rule "legal holidays" shall be those days provided by statute or appointed by the Governor or the Chief Justice of the State of Delaware.

(b) Enlargement. -- The time for taking an appeal or cross-appeal shall not be enlarged. Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, all other extensions or enlargements of time are subject to approval by the Court.

(c) Additional time after service by mail. -- Whenever a party has the right to or is required to do some act or take some proceeding within a prescribed period after being served and service is made by mail, 3 days shall be added to the prescribed period. The additional 3 day period applies only as to acts taken by parties and does not apply to actions taken by the Court.

Rule 12. Attorneys of record; withdrawal.

(a) Appearance and signing of papers. --

(i) Original signature by Delaware attorney. -- Except in the case of a party appearing pro se, all papers filed with the Court shall be signed by an attorney who is an active member of the Bar of this Court and who maintains an office in Delaware for the practice of law. The attorney shall list the attorney's address, telephone number, and Supreme Court identification number on all papers filed with the Court. Such attorney or the attorney's partner or an associate of the attorney's firm must attend all proceedings. The attorney, if any, designated on the notice of appeal as the attorney below for the appellee shall be deemed to be the attorney for the appellee unless another attorney shall file a notice of appearance substantially in the form provided in Official Form E.

(ii) Original signature is certification. -- The original signature of an attorney or party constitutes a certification by the attorney that the attorney has read the paper; that to the best of the attorney's knowledge, information, and belief there is good ground to support it; and that it is not interposed for delay.

(b) Withdrawal. -- Except as permitted by order of the Court, no attorney may withdraw and all appearing attorneys are required to continue as such and to perform the duties of counsel imposed by law, by The Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct, and these Rules. Withdrawal of an attorney ordinarily will not be considered as permissible ground for delay and relief under these Rules.

(c) Appearance pro se. -- As a condition for a party appearing pro se, the party must designate a mailing address other than a post office box for the receipt of all notices, papers and orders filed in the case. If a pro se party's address is a post office box, the pro se party must provide the pro se party's street address to the Court.

(d) Office for the practice of law. -- As used in these rules, an "office for the practice of law" means a bona fide office maintained in this State for the practice of law in which the attorney practices by being there a substantial and scheduled portion of time during ordinary business hours in the traditional work week. An attorney is deemed to be in an office even if temporarily absent from it if the duties of the law practice are actively conducted by the attorney from that office. An office must be a place where the attorney or a responsible person acting on the attorney's behalf can be reached in person or by telephone during normal business hours and which has the customary facilities for engaging in the practice of law. A bona fide office is more than a mail drop, a summer home which is unattended during a substantial portion of the year or an answering, telephone forwarding, secretarial or similar service.

Rule 13. Form of briefs, appendices and other papers.

(a) Briefs and appendices. --

(i) Typed or printed. -- Briefs and appendices may be printed or typed and reproduced by any duplicating or copying process which produces a clear black image on opaque, unglazed white paper. Carbon copies of briefs and appendices may not be submitted without permission of the Court. All printed matter must appear in at least 11 point type on opaque, unglazed paper. All typed matter must be of a size type permitting not more than 11 characters or spaces per linear inch.

(ii) Specifications. -- All typed briefs and all appendices shall be firmly bound at the left margin in a transparent plastic cover. Printed briefs shall be firmly bound at the left-hand margin and shall have pages approximately 7 by 9 1/2 inches. Briefs and appendices produced by any other process shall have pages not exceeding 8 1/2 by 11 inches, with double spacing of at least 1/4 inch between each line of text (measured from the bottom of the preceding line to the top of the highest letters in the next line) except for quotations and footnotes. Top, bottom, and side margins of briefs shall be not less than 1 inch.

(iii) Appendix pagination. -- Pages of an appendix shall be numbered separately at the bottom. Each page number of the appendix shall be preceded by capital A for the appellant, capital B for the appellee, and capital AR for the reply appendix, if any. Copies of the reporter's transcript and other papers reproduced in a manner authorized by this rule may be included in the appendix with the appendix paginations.

(b) Motions and other papers. -- Motions and other papers may be produced in like manner, or may be typewritten upon opaque, unglazed white paper and shall have pages not exceeding 8 1/2 by 11 inches and shall otherwise conform with the requirements for briefs, as provided under paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above. Printed motions shall be 7 by 9 1/2 inches. A motion or other paper shall contain a caption setting forth the name of this Court, the caption of the case, the file number, the date of filing and a brief descriptive title indicating the purpose of the paper. A motion or other paper shall be filed without backer.

(c) Use of both sides and use of recyclable paper. -- It is permissible for any brief, appendix, motion or other paper to include material printed or typed on 1 side or both sides of the page, provided legibility is maintained, and the Court encourages this practice. The Court encourages the use of recycled paper by all parties filing papers with the Court, and, when used, the use of recycled paper must be indicated on the last page of the paper being filed.

#### Rule 14. Briefs and appendices; contents.

(a) Briefs -- Cover. -- On the front cover of each brief and appendix or supplemental brief and appendix there shall be stated the name of this Court, the caption of the case and its case number, the name of the trial court, the title of the brief or appendix, the name of the party for whom the brief is filed, the name of counsel by whom the brief is filed and the date of filing. Each cover shall be the appropriate color, where applicable.

(i) Title. -- Each brief and appendix shall be appropriately titled, for example: "Appellant's Opening Brief" or "Appendix to Appellee's Answering Brief." Where a cross-appeal exists, the cross-appellant's brief should be properly labeled as such, i.e., "Appellee's Answering Brief on Appeal and Cross-Appellant's Opening Brief on Cross-Appeal." The cross-appellee's brief should also be properly labeled, i.e., "Appellant's Reply Brief on Appeal and Cross-Appellee's Answering Brief on Cross-Appeal."

(ii) Color. -- Except where the litigant is in forma pauperis, the cover of the brief of the appellant will be blue; that of the appellee, red; that of an intervenor or amicus curiae, green; that of any reply brief, gray. The cover of the appendix will be white. When a transparent cover is used, the underlying sheet must nevertheless conform to these color requirements.

(b) Opening and answering. -- The opening brief of appellant and the answering brief of appellee shall contain the following under distinctive titles, commencing on a new page, in the listed order:

(i) Table of contents. -- The table of contents shall reflect each section required by this rule, including all headings designated in the body of the brief, and shall reflect the page number on which each section or

heading begins. The table of contents shall also reflect all attachments or exhibits to the brief.

(ii) Table of citations. -- A table of citations to cases, statutes, rules, textbooks and other authorities, alphabetically arranged;

(iii) Nature of proceedings. -- A statement of the nature of the proceeding and the judgment or order sought to be reviewed;

(iv) Summary of argument. -- A summary of argument, stating in separate numbered paragraphs the legal propositions upon which each side relies. Appellant's statement shall be admitted or denied with specificity in appellee's summary, paragraph by paragraph.

(v) Statement of facts. -- A concise statement of facts, with supporting references to appendices or record, presenting succinctly the background of the questions involved. The statement shall include a concise statement of all facts which should be known in order to determine the points in controversy and shall describe in particular the judgment or order sought to be reviewed. Each party shall be referred to as "plaintiff ", "State", "defendant", as the case may be, or by the party's name or other appropriate designation which makes clear the party's identity. References to the parties as appellant or appellee shall be avoided except where necessary. Appellee's counterstatement of facts need not repeat facts recited by appellant.

(vi) Argument. -- The argument shall be divided under appropriate headings distinctly setting forth the separate issues presented for review, and each argument shall commence on a new page. Each such division shall be further divided into 2 parts:

(1) Scope of review. -- The first shall state the standard and scope of review applicable to the issue;

(2) Merits of argument. -- The second shall state the merits of the argument. The merits of any argument that is not raised in the body of the opening brief shall be deemed waived and will not be considered by the Court on appeal.

(3) Citations. -- The style of citations shall be as provided in paragraph (g) of this rule.

(4) Unreported decisions. -- If an opinion or order which is unreported or not yet reported is cited, a copy thereof shall be attached to the brief, except that if the number of decisions is too numerous to attach, then the decisions may be bound in a separate compendium.

(vii) Trial court's judgment and rationale. -- The opening brief of the appellant shall include a copy of the order or orders of judgment being appealed and, if any, the separate written or transcribed rationale of the trial court. These items shall be inserted at the end of the opening brief, and not in the appendix.

(c) Reply briefs. --

(i) Contents. -- Appellant shall not reserve material for reply brief which should have been included in a full and fair opening brief. There shall not be repetition of materials contained in the opening brief. A table of contents and a table of citations, as required by paragraphs (b)(i) and (ii), above, shall be included in the reply brief.

(ii) Cross-appeal. -- Where there is a cross-appeal, appellee's summary of argument with regard to the cross-appeal shall be admitted or denied with specificity in the reply brief. As appropriate, the reply brief may also contain sections specified under paragraph (b)(iii) and (b)(v) of this rule, with respect to such cross-appeal.

(iii) Headings. -- To the extent that the reply brief contains any of the items set forth in paragraph (b) of this rule, they shall be set forth under distinctive titles and commence on a new page.

(d) Length of briefs. -- Without leave of Court, an opening or answering brief shall not exceed a total of 35 pages and a reply brief shall not exceed

20 pages, exclusive of appendix; but where there is a cross-appeal, the answering/opening brief on cross-appeal of appellee shall not exceed 50 pages and the reply brief of appellant shall not exceed 35 pages, exclusive of appendix. In the calculation of pages, the material required by paragraphs (b)(i) and (ii) of this rule is excluded and the material required by paragraphs (b)(iii) through (vi) of this rule is included. Footnotes shall not be used for argument ordinarily included in the body of a brief or for the purpose of avoiding these page limitations. Footnotes shall be single spaced and be of the same type size as the text of the brief. The Court looks with disfavor upon motions to exceed the page limitation, and such motions will be granted only for good cause shown. Any motion filed pursuant to this section must be filed at least five days before the due date for the filing of the brief to which it relates.

(e) Appendices. -- Appellant's appendix shall contain a paginated table of contents, the complete docket entries in the trial court arranged chronologically in a single column, and relevant portions of the charge. The appendix of either appellant or appellee shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, contain such other parts of the record material to the questions presented as each wishes the Justices to read; duplication shall be avoided whenever possible. The portions of the record in the appendix shall be arranged in chronological order following the docket entries. If testimony of witnesses is included, appropriate references to the pages of such testimony in the typewritten transcript shall be made in the table of contents. Asterisks or other appropriate means shall be used to indicate omissions in such testimony. Each appendix shall have a table of contents and be organized so that its contents can be clearly identified and rapid reference thereto can be made. All appendices shall be separately bound. The fact that parts of the record are not included in the appendix shall not prevent the parties from relying thereon in briefs or oral argument; provided, however, that whenever any document, paper or testimony in a foreign language is included in any appendix or is cited from the record in any brief, an English translation of such document, paper or testimony, made under the authority of the trial court or agreed by the parties to be correct, shall be included in the appendix or the record as the case may be. The appellant's opening brief is required to be accompanied by an appendix in all cases except, in a Certification of Questions of Law matter filed pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 41.

(f) Joint appendix. -- Counsel may agree upon a joint appendix which shall be bound separately.

(g) Form of citations. -- The following shall be the form of citations:

(i) Reported Opinions. The style of citation shall be as set forth in THE BLUEBOOK: A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION, with no reference to State Reporter Systems or other parallel citations. For example:

Melson v. Allman , 244 A.2d 85 (Del. 1968).

Prince v. Bensinger , 244 A.2d 89 (Del. Ch. 1968).

State v. Pennsylvania R.R. Co. , 244 A.2d 80 (Del. Super. Ct. 1968).

(ii) Unreported Opinions. The style of citation shall be any of the three alternatives set forth below:

LEXIS Citation Form: Fox v. Fox , 1998 Del. LEXIS 179 (Del. Supr.).

OR

Westlaw Citation Form: Fox v. Fox , 1998 WL 280361 (Del. Supr.).

OR

Delaware Citation Form: Fox v. Fox , Del. Supr., No. 510, 1997, Berger, J. (May 14, 1998).

(iii) Other Authority. The style of citation to any other type of authority, including but not limited to statutes, books, and articles, shall be as set forth in THE BLUEBOOK: A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION.

Rule 15. Briefs and appendices; time for service and filing.

(a) Brief and appendix schedule. -- Subject to any rule or order of Court providing otherwise, the following schedule shall govern the service and filing of briefs and appendices:

(i) Opening brief. -- In all cases in which no transcript or no further transcript has been ordered or designated under Rule 9(e), appellant's brief and appendix shall be served and filed not later than 45 days after the notice of appeal. In all other cases appellant's brief and appendix shall be served and filed not later than 30 days after filing of the record.

(ii) Answering brief. -- Appellee's brief and appendix shall be served and filed not later than 30 days after service of appellant's brief and appendix.

(iii) Reply brief. -- Appellant's reply brief and reply appendix, if any, shall be served and filed not later than 15 days after service of appellee's brief and appendix, except when such reply brief includes answering matter related to any cross-appeal, in which event the reply brief and reply appendix, if any, shall be served and filed not later than 30 days after service of appellee's brief and appendix.

(iv) Cross-appeal appellant. -- In cross-appeals the party who first filed a notice of appeal shall be considered the appellant for the purpose of this rule.

(v) Cross-appeal appellee. -- If appellant's reply brief includes answering matter related to any cross-appeal, appellee may serve and file a reply brief directed thereto not later than 10 days following service of such reply brief, which shall not exceed a total of 20 pages, exclusive of appendix.

(vi) Permissive writing. -- No other brief or writing containing argument may be submitted without leave of Court. A party may, by letter to the Clerk, bring to the Court's attention pertinent cases decided after a party's final brief is filed or after the case is under submission for decision. The letter shall identify the arguments to which the cases relate and provide copies of the cases to the Court and opposing counsel. The letter shall not contain any argument.

(b) The Court expects parties to proceedings in this Court, and their counsel in the case of represented parties, to accord the highest priority to the processing of such proceedings. Accordingly, extensions of time are discouraged. The following conditions shall be strictly applied to any requests for extension.

(i) A motion for an extension of time for the filing of briefs or appendices must be docketed at least five days in advance of the due date for such filing and must contain the opposing party's position on the motion or set forth the reasons why the position of the opposing party could not be ascertained despite a diligent effort to do so. The form of the motion shall be substantially in the form set forth in Official Form F of these Rules.

(ii) Unless a special briefing schedule has been established or the Court orders otherwise, the Clerk of the Court is authorized to grant an extension of three days from the original due date for such filing if the motion requesting the extension is unopposed and if it is the party's first motion for extension of the particular brief or appendix in the matter.

(iii) A motion for any additional extension beyond that set forth in subparagraph (ii) must comply with the requirements set forth in subparagraph (i) and must include a statement identifying the exceptional circumstances necessitating the extension. The motion will be considered by a Justice of this Court. If the Justice determines that the request for the extension complies with these rules, the Justice may grant an extension totaling not more than fifteen days from the original due date of the opening or answering brief or appendix or ten days for a reply brief or appendix, except that an

extension of up to forty-five days may be granted in proceedings under Supreme Court Rule 26(c).

(iv) If a motion for extension is filed less than five days in advance of the due date, the motion will ordinarily be denied unless the moving party demonstrates not only exceptional circumstances for the extension but also exceptional circumstances justifying the late filing of the motion, demonstrating that the latter circumstances did not exist or could not with due diligence have been known or communicated to the Court earlier.

(v) The Clerk of the Court may not accept for docketing an untimely filed brief or appendix unless the filing party first obtains leave to file out of time under the provisions of this Rule. If leave is not obtained, the Clerk of the Court will take the appropriate action as directed by the Court, which action may include dismissal of the appeal if the appellant has not filed a timely brief or, in the case of the appellee, a decision by the Court on the basis of the record and papers that have been timely filed.

(vi) No motion for an extension filed after the due date for the brief or appendix will be entertained unless the party requesting the extension demonstrates that the interests of justice require the relief requested notwithstanding the failure to comply with this Rule. In such a case an extension may be granted in the discretion of the Justice for a period of not more than three days.

(vii) In connection with any motion under this Rule, the Court may require the appearance by the parties or the parties' principal counsel at an office conference or in open court.

(viii) "Exceptional circumstances" for purposes of this Rule means serious or disabling illness or injury; death of an immediate family member; act of God; state or national emergency; the unique number and complexity of the issues on appeal; or exceptional circumstances of similar unavoidable nature.

#### Rule 16. Argument.

(a) Oral argument. -- There shall be oral argument only in those appeals and original proceedings designated by the Court. Otherwise, cases shall be deemed submitted for decision upon the briefs. There will be no oral argument on motions unless the Court so orders.

(b) Schedule of arguments. -- Arguments will be heard in each month as ordered by the Court.

(c) Scheduling. -- Upon filing of the brief of appellee, the case shall be deemed to be at issue and ready for argument at the call of the Court.

(d) Opening and closing. -- The appellant shall be entitled to open and conclude argument of the case, including any pending motions. At the beginning of the argument, the appellant shall inform the Court of the amount of time, if any, the appellant wishes to reserve for rebuttal. Cross-appeals shall be argued as 1 case, and the party filing the first notice of appeal shall be entitled to open and conclude the argument. In a cross-appeal, cross-appellant may, upon request, conclude argument with a reply as to the cross-appeal only.

(e) Number of counsel. -- Not more than 2 counsel shall be heard for each party on the argument of a case.

(f) Time. -- Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the parties shall have a total of 20 minutes to argue each side of an appeal or original proceeding before a panel and a total of 25 minutes per side to argue before the Court en Banc. An application for additional time for oral argument shall be presented to a Justice not later than 30 days after the filing of the appellee's brief. The Court may limit or terminate an argument when, in its opinion, the issues have been fully presented. The time allowed may be apportioned between counsel on the same side at their discretion; provided always that a fair opening of the case shall be made by the party having the opening argument. Counsel will be expected not to read at length from briefs or opinions.

Rule 17. Opinions and orders.

(a) Final decisions. -- All decisions finally determining or terminating a case shall be made by written opinion, or by written order, as determined by the Court.

(b) Filing. -- Each written opinion or order of the Court shall be filed with the Clerk.

(c) Special contents. -- Each written opinion or order of the Court shall bear 2 dates immediately under the caption of the case:

(i) Submitted date. -- The date of submission of the matter for decision; and

(ii) Decided date. -- The date the opinion or order is filed.

Each written opinion of the Court, in a matter which was orally argued, shall identify by name the attorneys who presented the oral argument.

Rule 18. Reargument.

A motion for reargument may be filed with the Clerk within 15 days after the filing of the Court's opinion or order unless the time is enlarged or shortened by the Court. The motion shall conform to the page and form requirements of Rules 30 and 13. The motion shall succinctly state the grounds therefor and shall be supported by a certificate of counsel or a pro se certificate that it is presented in good faith and not for delay. The motion shall not be subject to oral argument; no answer to the motion shall be permitted unless requested by the Court. There shall be no reargument when the mandate issues forthwith. The following orders shall not be subject to reargument: (1) orders entered under Rules 41 and 42; (2) orders entered by a single justice which are directed to matters of form and do not address the underlying merits of the appeal; and, (3) orders denying motions for reargument or rehearing en Banc.

Rule 19. Mandate.

(a) When issued -- Motion for reargument -- Stay. -- In each case finally determined, a mandate, certified copy or other appropriate process, with a certified copy of the opinion or order, notice of dismissal or stipulation of dismissal shall be issued to the trial court. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, or unless a motion for reargument or a motion for rehearing en Banc is filed, the mandate shall issue as a matter of course upon expiration of the period allowed for filing such motions. If a motion for reargument or a motion for rehearing en Banc is filed, the mandate shall issue upon the Court's disposition thereof. After reciting the proceedings in the trial court and in this Court, the mandate shall direct the affirmance, reversal or modification of the judgment or order in the trial court and the assessment of costs on appeal, and shall direct such court to take proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this Court. The mandate shall be signed, sealed and attested by the Clerk. Copies shall be forwarded to counsel of record or to parties appearing pro se.

(b) Special form of mandate. -- In any case in which a special form of mandate may be required, the Court may, upon application of counsel filed prior to the time fixed for the issuance of the mandate, or upon its own motion, permit counsel to be heard upon the form thereof.

(c) Remand for determination below. -- If the decision includes a remand for a determination by the trial court, a certified copy of said decision with jurisdiction reserved shall issue. The trial court to which the case is remanded shall make such determination and file the same as specified by this Court, or if no time is specified, within 60 days of issuance of the certified copy of said decision. If it shall not be feasible for the trial court to do so within the time provided herein, the trial court shall file a status report within such time. This Court may thereupon enter an order requiring such determination by a specified time or, in the absence of such order, the

determination shall be made at the earliest time thereafter as is feasible, which time shall not exceed an additional 60 days.

Rule 20. Fees and costs.

(a) Nonrefundable filing fee. -- Except in appeals originating from the Industrial Accident Board and the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board, a party filing a notice of appeal, or other proceeding, shall pay to the Clerk the sum of \$300. This fee is nonrefundable. No other fee shall be assessed against a party except under paragraph (b)(ii).

(b) Schedule of fees. --

(i) The fees charged by the Clerk to nonparties to the appeal shall be as follows:

For a Clerk's certificate of good standing .....	\$2.30
For a copy of any paper, per page (including opinions and orders) .....	\$1.00
Admission to the Delaware Bar .....	\$100.00
Replacement Bar Admission Certificate .....	\$50.00

(ii) Special items of costs in special cases shall be based upon bills submitted to the Clerk, or upon a special order of the Court, as the case may be.

(c) Appeals and certiorari from this Court. -- In all proceedings on appeal or writ of certiorari from this Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Clerk of this Court shall be paid the costs, as estimated by the Clerk, of preparing and certifying the Clerk's transcript before the transcript is transmitted to the Supreme Court.

(d) Costs allowed to a party. -- Except as otherwise provided by law, or as otherwise ordered by the Court, costs shall be allowed as follows: If an appeal is dismissed, costs shall be taxed against the appellant; if a judgment is affirmed, costs shall be taxed against the appellant; if a judgment is reversed, costs shall be taxed against the appellee; if a judgment is affirmed in part and reversed in part, costs shall be allowed as ordered by the Court. Costs in original proceedings or proceedings on certification shall be determined by the Court in each instance. The costs shall normally include the amounts charged for fees under paragraph (b) of this rule and such other expenses as shall be incurred and certified by the Clerk of this Court, or the clerk of the trial court.

(e) Costs for or against the State. -- In a case in which the State of Delaware or an agency or officer thereof is a party, if an award of costs against the State is authorized by law, costs shall be awarded in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (d); otherwise, costs shall not be awarded for or against the State of Delaware.

(f) Frivolous appeals. -- The Court may in any case involving a frivolous appeal, enter a special order assessing costs in addition to those provided for by paragraph (d) as justice may require. Such additional costs may, in the discretion of the Court, include the costs incurred in the preparation and transmission of the record, the cost of the transcript and the reasonable expenses of any appellee.

(g) Reimbursement of filing fee. -- If a judgment of the trial court is reversed and costs are assessed against the appellee, the Clerk shall certify in the mandate the filing fee collected under paragraph (a) in this Court which is to be collected in the trial court for reimbursement of the party who paid the filing fee.

(h) Indigents. -- Upon application of a party claiming to be indigent, the Court may authorize the commencement, prosecution or defense of any civil proceeding or civil appeal without prepayment of fees, costs or security

therefor, by a person who makes affidavit that the person is unable to pay the same. Such affidavit shall state the nature of the action or defense and affiant's belief that the affiant is entitled to redress.

### PART III. APPEALS -- SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

#### Rule 25. Expedited procedure.

(a) Motion to affirm. -- Within 10 days after service of appellant's opening brief, appellee may, in lieu of a brief, serve and file a motion to affirm the judgment or order of the trial court. The motion shall not exceed four pages in length. The filing of the motion tolls the time for filing of appellee's brief. If there is more than one appellee in an appeal, the filing of a motion to affirm by one appellee tolls the time for the filing of all the appellees' briefs. The sole ground for such motion shall be that it is manifest on the face of appellant's brief that the appeal is without merit because:

(i) Law settled. -- The issue on appeal is clearly controlled by settled Delaware law;

(ii) Factual issue. -- The issue on appeal is factual and clearly there is sufficient evidence to support the jury verdict or findings of fact below; or

(iii) Exercise of discretion. -- The issue on appeal is one of judicial discretion and clearly there was no abuse of discretion. The motion to affirm shall state the ground or grounds on which it is based together with citation of authorities and record references to evidence relied upon. There shall be no briefing, argument or response to the motion, unless requested by the Court. If the motion to affirm shall be granted by unanimous action of a panel of the Court an order or opinion will be entered and a mandate will issue thereon; if the motion shall not be unanimously granted, it shall be denied. If the motion shall be denied, the appellee's brief will be due within 20 days after such denial, and the appeal will proceed through briefing, scheduling and disposition as provided by these Rules. The motion to affirm shall be substantially in the form set forth in Official Form G. A motion to affirm shall not be accompanied by a proposed form of order.

(b) Affirmance sua sponte. -- After filing of the appellant's opening brief, a panel of the Court by unanimous action may, sua sponte, enter an order or opinion affirming the judgment or order of the trial court for the reason that it is manifest on the face of the appellant's opening brief that the appeal is without merit because:

(i) Law settled. -- The issue on appeal is clearly controlled by settled Delaware law;

(ii) Factual issue. -- The issue on appeal is factual and clearly there is sufficient evidence to support the jury verdict or findings of fact below; or

(iii) Exercise of discretion. -- The issue on appeal is one of judicial discretion and clearly there was no abuse of discretion.

(c) Oral argument without briefs. -- In any case where the parties so stipulate and the Court approves, or upon the Court's order sua sponte, an appeal may be heard by the Court on oral argument without briefs, or with limited briefs or other submission to the Court. Any such stipulation shall be presented to the Court not later than the time when the first brief is otherwise due to be served and filed.

(d) Expedited scheduling. -- Upon motion for good cause shown or upon the Court's order sua sponte, the Court may order an expedited schedule of any or all procedures, including a shortened time for the filing of briefs and other papers, in any appeal or other proceeding.

#### Rule 26. Appeals in criminal and juvenile delinquency cases.

(a) Continuing obligation of and representation by counsel. -- (1) Every trial attorney, whether privately retained, court appointed or provided by the

Office of the Public Defender, shall in every case in which the client has been convicted or adjudged delinquent; and (2) every attorney appointed by the trial court to represent a criminal defendant or juvenile at State expense in postconviction proceedings shall in every case in which postconviction relief is denied:

(i) Advise client. -- Advise the client of any right to appeal, the possible grounds for appeal and counsel's opinion of the probable outcome of an appeal;

(ii) Docket appeal. -- Docket an appeal whenever the client desires to appeal, whether or not the appeal appears meritorious; and

(iii) Prepare documents. -- Prepare and file all documents relating to the appeal, including those relating to the transcript as required by Rule 9.

Such attorney, until this Court orders otherwise, shall continue to represent the client on appeal.

(b) Appointment of counsel. -- The Court will appoint counsel in any case in which it determines that an indigent defendant or child desires but does not have counsel on direct appeal. The Court may, in the interest of justice, appoint additional or substitute counsel for any indigent defendant or delinquent child upon the application of either counsel or client. In appeals from rulings made under Superior Court Criminal Rule 61 or other post-conviction rulings of a trial court, the Court may in its discretion appoint counsel for an indigent defendant or child.

(c) Appeals without merit. -- If the trial attorney, after a conscientious examination of the record and the law, concludes that an appeal is wholly without merit, the attorney may file a motion to withdraw. Such motion shall be accompanied by the following:

(i) Brief and appendix required. -- The trial attorney is required to file a brief referring to anything in the record which may arguably support the appeal. The brief shall contain the following under distinctive titles and commencing on a new page, in the listed order: a statement of the charges; the nature of the defense made at trial; a summary of the evidence; the significant pretrial and trial applications and rulings; the sentence; and, the defendant's points. Appropriate pages from the record, including the sentencing order and appropriate pages from the transcript, shall be contained in a separately bound appendix. A statement by counsel that there were no errors of law below or that the appeal is without merit does not meet this requirement.

(ii) Attorney statement. -- A statement by the attorney that the attorney:

(A) Copy to client. -- Supplied the client with a copy of the motion and the brief,

(B) Advice to client. -- Advised the client that the client could state in a writing, delivered to the attorney within 30 days, any point that the client wanted the Court to consider, and that such a writing would be included in the brief. Such statement by the attorney shall state the date on which the attorney delivered a copy of the motion and brief to the client and whether or not any writing was received in response thereto.

(iii) Client response. -- Any statement by the client which is received by the attorney in response to the motion to withdraw.

Neither the motion nor the brief shall be an argument against the client's interest. The client shall have 30 days in which to review the proposed brief and proposed motion to withdraw and to prepare and submit any points for the Court's consideration, prior to the filing by counsel of said brief and motion. The motion and the brief shall be served upon the State; and the State shall file within 20 days of service a response or make any application it deems appropriate.

Upon the expiration of such 20-day period, the Court shall determine, without oral argument, whether the appeal, on its face, is wholly without merit. If the Court so determines, the Court may order that the judgment below be affirmed. If the Court does not so determine, the motion for withdrawal may be granted and the Court may appoint substitute counsel who shall thereafter have 30 days in which to submit an opening brief.

(d) Withdrawal. -- An attorney for a defendant in a criminal appeal, including a child adjudged delinquent, may withdraw only upon written motion and order of the Court, entered in the following circumstances:

(i) Consent. -- An attorney may be permitted to withdraw, after complying with paragraph (a) of this rule, at any time after other counsel has entered an appearance for the client.

(ii) Non-consent. -- Without the consent of the client, a privately retained attorney may be permitted to withdraw, after complying with paragraph (a) of this rule, on motion served upon the client with notice of a stated time for presentation thereof to the Court.

(iii) Waiver of counsel. -- Prior to the filing of any brief, a defendant who is represented by an attorney may apply to the Court for leave to proceed pro se and to discharge the defendant's attorney. The motion must be served upon the attorney and the State and be accompanied by an affidavit in a form supplied by the Clerk. Upon receipt of a motion in the proper form, in cases where the defendant has a constitutional or statutory right to counsel, the Court shall remand the case to the Superior Court for an evidentiary hearing on the defendant's waiver of counsel. In all other cases the Court may, in its discretion, remand the case to the Superior Court for an evidentiary hearing on the defendant's motion to appear pro se. Upon any remand, the attorney shall be present at the hearing in the Superior Court. Pursuant to Rule 19(c), the Superior Court shall make and report its findings of fact within 30 days of the remand, unless some other time is ordered by the Court. Motions to appear pro se are otherwise governed by the procedures set forth in Rule 30. In the event the defendant's motion is granted, the responsibility of the attorney to represent the defendant shall terminate. The Court in its discretion may, however, appoint an attorney to render advisory assistance to the defendant.

(iv) All other cases. -- In all other cases an attorney may be permitted to withdraw, after complying with paragraph (a) of this rule, only in the interest of justice and upon good cause shown. Any such application shall state the grounds thereof and shall be served upon the client with notice of a stated time for presentation to the Court. See Official Form H.

(e) Waiver of nonrefundable filing fee. -- In any appeal from a conviction in the Superior Court, any person who, by reason of indigence, seeks relief from the nonrefundable filing fee required by Rule 20(a) may file with the Clerk a motion setting forth the facts relied upon. If the Court is satisfied that the appellant is qualified to proceed as an indigent it shall enter an order waiving such payment. If the appellant was represented at trial by counsel appointed by the Superior Court or provided by the Office of the Public Defender, the payment of the docketing deposit shall be waived upon the filing of an affidavit stating that such representation was previously afforded, setting forth the court and proceeding in which it was afforded and that there has been no substantial change in the appellant's financial circumstances.

(f) Trial transcript. -- If the ground of an indigent appellant's appeal requires a review of the evidence, the indigent appellant's counsel shall be furnished on request and without charge, a copy of the transcript of the relevant trial testimony. Subject to the provisions of Rule 9(e), any such request shall describe with specificity the particular portion of the transcript that is relevant to the appeal. Counsel's request shall be made

initially to the trial judge, whose denial of the request shall be reviewable by this Court. The cost of such transcript shall be certified by the Superior Court for payment.

(g) Application for fees and disbursements of court-appointed counsel. be made to this Court and to each other court before which the court-appointed counsel represented the client. Each claim before this Court shall be supported by a written statement specifying in-court and out-of-court time expended, services rendered and expenses incurred while the case was pending before this Court, and all compensation and reimbursement applied for, expected or received in the same case from any other sources. The Court shall thereupon fix the compensation and reimbursement to be paid to counsel, and shall certify such amount to the Administrative Office of the Courts for payment.

(h) Standards for setting counsel fees. -- Any attorney appointed under this rule shall be compensated at a rate not exceeding \$50 per hour, and shall be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred. Compensation paid hereunder for services performed in this Court shall not exceed \$2,000 for each attorney in an appeal in which 1 or more felonies, or acts of delinquency which would be felonies if committed by an adult, are charged; or \$1,000 for each attorney in an appeal in which only misdemeanors, or lesser acts of delinquency, are charged. These maximum amounts shall not prevent any such attorney from being compensated for services performed in other courts involving the same representation.

(i) Waiver of maximum amounts. -- Payment to court-appointed counsel in excess of the maximum amounts provided herein may be made for extended or complex representation if the Court finds that the amount of such payment is necessary to provide fair compensation and the payment is approved by the Court. Any application for a fee exceeding \$2,000 shall be made only upon reasonable notice to the Attorney General. Application for lesser amounts may be ex parte unless, in a specific instance, the Court otherwise directs.

(j) Appeals in habeas corpus. -- The foregoing procedures shall be applicable in an appeal from a denial of a petition for writ of habeas corpus filed by any indigent appellant.

Rule 26.1. Appeals in termination of parental rights cases.

(a) Continuing obligation of trial counsel. -- A trial attorney shall, in every case in which an individual's parental rights have been terminated, continue to represent the client on appeal until this Court orders otherwise and shall carry out the following:

(i) Advise client. -- Advise the client of any right to appeal, the possible grounds for appeal and counsel's opinion of the probable outcome of an appeal;

(ii) Docket appeal. -- Docket an appeal whenever the client desires to appeal, whether or not the appeal appears meritorious; and

(iii) Prepare documents. -- Prepare and file all documents relating to the appeal, including those relating to the transcript as required by Rule 9.

(b) Withdrawal. -- An attorney on appeal in a termination of parental rights case may be permitted to withdraw, after complying with paragraph (a) of this rule, only in the interest of justice and upon good cause shown. Any such application shall state the grounds therefore and shall be served upon the client.

(c) Trial transcript. -- If the appellant is indigent and a ground of the appellant's appeal requires a review of the evidence, the indigent appellant's counsel may be furnished, on request and without charge, a copy of the transcript of the relevant trial testimony. Subject to the provisions of Rule 9(e), any such request shall describe with specificity the particular portion of the transcript that is relevant to the appeal. Counsel's request shall be made initially to the trial judge, whose disposition of the request shall be

reviewable by this Court. The cost of such transcript shall be certified by the trial court for payment.

(d) Application for fees and disbursements of court-appointed counsel. be made to this Court and to each other court before which a court-appointed attorney represented the client. Each claim before this Court shall be supported by a written statement specifying in-court and out-of-court time expended, services rendered and expenses incurred while the case was pending before this Court, and all compensation and reimbursement applied for, expected or received in the same case from any other sources. The Court shall thereupon fix the compensation and reimbursement to be paid to counsel and shall certify such amount to the Administrative Office of the Courts for payment.

(e) Standards for setting counsel fees. -- Any court-appointed attorney in a termination of parental rights case shall be compensated at a rate not exceeding \$50 per hour and shall be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred. Compensation paid hereunder for services performed in this Court shall not exceed \$2,000 for each attorney. This maximum amount shall not prevent any such attorney from being compensated for services performed in other courts involving the same representation. Payment to court-appointed counseling in excess of \$2,000 may be made upon motion of counsel for good cause shown for extended or complex representation if the Court finds that the amount of such payment is necessary to provide fair compensation and the payment is approved by the Court.

Rule 27. Appeals by the State in criminal cases.

(a) Appeals of right. -- When an appeal of right by the State in criminal cases is permitted, the appeal shall be commenced within 30 days after entry of the final order from which an appeal may be taken.

(b) Discretionary appeals. -- An application for leave to file an appeal allowable in the discretion of the Court shall contain a statement in detail of the substantial question of law or procedure to be decided. Such application shall be filed within 30 days after entry of the final order in the criminal case from which the appeal is sought to be taken. The form of application shall comply substantially with Official Form I. If the application is granted, the appeal shall be deemed filed as of the date of the filing of the application.

Rule 28. Brief of amicus curiae.

A brief of an amicus curiae may be filed only by leave of Court granted on motion or stipulation or at the request of the Court. The motion for leave shall identify the interest of the applicant and shall state the reasons why a brief of an amicus curiae is desirable. An amicus curiae shall file a brief within the time allowed by the Court. A motion of an amicus curiae to participate in oral argument will be granted only for extraordinary reasons.

Rule 29. Dismissal.

(a) Voluntary dismissal. -- At any time before filing of the appellee's brief, an appellant may dismiss the appellant's appeal voluntarily by serving a notice of dismissal upon the other parties to the appeal, by filing the same with the Clerk and paying the costs. Otherwise, a voluntary dismissal may be made only upon stipulation of all parties to the proceeding and with the approval of the Court.

(b) Involuntary dismissal upon notice of the Court or motion by a party. sponte, upon notice of the Court, or upon a motion to dismiss by any party. Dismissal upon notice or motion may be ordered for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, for untimely filing of an appeal, for appealing an unappealable interlocutory order, for failure of a party diligently to prosecute the appeal, for failure to comply with any rule, statute, or order of the Court, or for any other reason deemed by the Court to be appropriate. In the event that the Court shall conclude, sua sponte, that dismissal upon any of the

foregoing grounds appears appropriate, the procedure for such dismissal shall be as follows: The Clerk shall forward to the appellant a notice directing that the appellant show cause why the complaint, petition or appeal should not be dismissed for the reasons stated in the notice. The notice shall direct the complainant, petitioner or appellant to respond within 10 days after receipt of the notice. After consideration of such response, the Court shall enter an order dismissing the complaint, petition or appeal or maintaining jurisdiction of the case. If a response is not filed within the time allowed, the dismissal shall be deemed to be consented to pursuant to Rule 3(b)(2). Upon entry of any order of dismissal, the Court shall specify the terms thereof including provision for payment of costs.

(c) Involuntary dismissal without prior notice. -- The Court may order a complaint, petition or appeal, including any petition seeking to invoke the original jurisdiction of the Court over extraordinary writs, dismissed, sua sponte, without notice, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 29(b), when such complaint, petition or appeal from any ruling or order, interlocutory or final, manifestly fails on its face to invoke the jurisdiction of the Court and where the Court concludes, in the exercise of its discretion, that the giving of notice would serve no meaningful purpose and that any response would be of no avail.

(d) Procedure upon dismissal. -- Upon dismissal, the Clerk shall remand the record to the trial court, together with a certified copy of the notice, stipulation or order of dismissal.

#### Rule 30. Motions.

(a) Form; contents. -- An application for an order or other relief shall be made by filing a motion for such order or relief with proof of service on all other parties. The motion shall state the order and relief sought, shall state with particularity the grounds on which it is based, shall cite relevant authorities in support thereof and shall be accompanied by a proposed order. The statement of the grounds for the order or relief and the citation to the authorities in support of the motion shall not be greater than 4 pages in length including the caption of the case and signature of counsel.

(b) Response; reply. -- A party who opposes a motion shall file within 10 days after the service of the motion an answer thereto stating with particularity the grounds on which the motion is opposed and shall cite relevant authorities. Within 7 days after service of an answer to the motion, the moving party may file a reply to the answer. No answer or reply to the answer shall exceed 4 pages in length including the caption of the case and the signature of counsel.

(c) Determination of motions. -- Motions shall be decided without oral argument unless otherwise permitted. If an answer to a motion is required and is not filed within the time allowed by these Rules, a non-responding party shall be deemed to have consented to the relief sought by movant.

(d) Motion to dismiss an appeal. -- A motion to dismiss an appeal on jurisdictional grounds may be filed at any time. A motion to dismiss an appeal on any other ground shall be filed within 10 days after the filing of appellant's brief or within 10 days after the act or omission claimed to be the basis for dismissal.

(e) Motions not to delay the progress of the appeal. -- Unless the Court shall otherwise order, and subject to Rule 25(a), the filing and disposition of a motion shall not stay, alter or extend the time for the filing of briefs pursuant to Rule 15.

(f) Motions for relief under Rules 14, 15, or 34. -- With respect to motions seeking relief from the provisions of Rule 14 or Rule 15 or motions under Rule 34, the Court, in its discretion, may act upon said motions without awaiting an answer or reply, notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this Rule.

#### Rule 31. Substitution of parties.

(a) Suggestion of death by personal representative. -- When a party dies, a personal representative of the party may suggest the death upon the record and shall file evidence of the representative capacity and a designation of counsel.

(b) Suggestion of death by party in interest other than personal representative. -- When a party dies and a personal representative of the party shall not, within 60 days after such death, appear under paragraph (a), any other party in interest may suggest such death upon the record and shall file evidence of the appointment of a personal representative. Thereupon, without notice, the Court shall enter an order that such personal representative appear and designate counsel. In default of such appearance, the adverse party may cause a certified copy of the order to be served on the personal representative. If the personal representative is a nonresident, service shall be made by certified mail. Within 30 days thereafter, on proof of such service, the adverse party without further notice may request an order either to revive the cause and direct that it proceed as to the interest of the deceased party, or to dismiss the cause as to such interest, as may appear proper.

(c) Disposition of cause by Court of its own motion. -- If the death of a party is brought to the attention of the Court, and proceedings are not taken under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the Court, sua sponte, may direct such steps to be taken as are proper to dispose of the case or expedite the proceeding.

Rule 32. Stays and injunctions pending appeal; supersedeas and cost bonds.

(a) Stay or injunction pending appeal. -- A motion for stay must be filed in the trial court in the first instance. The trial court retains jurisdiction over the initial motion and must rule on the initial motion regardless of whether the case is on appeal to this Court. A stay or an injunction pending appeal may be granted or denied in the discretion of the trial court, whose decision shall be reviewable by this Court. The trial court or this Court, as a condition of granting or continuing a stay or an injunction pending appeal, may impose such terms and conditions, in addition to the requirement of indemnity, as may appear appropriate in the circumstances.

(b) Stay in criminal proceedings. -- The right to a stay of execution and bail on appeal in criminal cases shall be as provided by statute and by these Rules. On application for a stay of execution and bail, the provisions of any applicable statute must be met. Such an application may be heard by this Court. The party seeking a stay must file with the Court a stipulation of facts or such portion of the record as is necessary to sustain the application. The State may submit such portions of the record as it deems relevant.

(c) Supersedeas bond. -- A supersedeas bond shall be presented to and approved or disapproved in the first instance by the trial court. In a civil case, the form of the bond shall bind the principal obligor to prosecute the appeal to effect, according to law and the Rules of this Court, and pay the condemnation money and all costs and damages, including damages for delay, and otherwise abide the decree if the principal obligor fails to make the principal obligor's plea good. The form of the bond and the sufficiency of security shall be determined in the first instance by the trial court, whose actions shall be reviewable by this Court. The bond shall be filed with the clerk of the trial court who shall forthwith give notice thereof to the attorney for the appellee. The bond shall not be approved until notice of appeal has been served on the appellee and filed in the manner provided under these Rules. A supersedeas bond shall be substantially in the form prescribed in Official Form J.

(d) Bond in a criminal case. -- In a criminal case, if this Court issues the certificate under 11 Del. C. Sec. 4502 in the first instance, the Court, in its discretion, may either determine the terms and conditions of release or remand the matter to the trial court for such determination. If the trial court issues the certificate under 11 Del. C. Sec. 4502, the amount of the bond and the surety, when fixed and approved by the trial court, shall be deemed to have been so fixed and approved by this Court. If either the defendant or the State seeks a change in the terms or conditions of release previously ordered by the trial court, the Court may, in its discretion, review and, if appropriate, modify the terms or conditions of release or, if additional evidence is required, remand, subject to review by this Court, the case to the trial court for the limited purpose of conducting such review and making such changes as may be appropriate. Pursuant to Rule 19(c), the trial court shall make and report its determination within 30 days of the remand, unless some other time is ordered by the Court.

The principal obligor shall be bound to appear when directed by this Court or the trial court, to prosecute the appeal to effect according to law and the Rules of this Court, to pay all costs and otherwise to abide the judgment on appeal and the final judgment in the trial court.

(i) Justification by surety. -- Every surety shall justify by affidavit the property offered to secure the principal obligor's surety.

(ii) Forfeiture. -- If there is a breach of condition of a bond, this Court or the trial court may declare a forfeiture of the bail.

(iii) Setting aside. -- This Court or the trial court may direct that a forfeiture be set aside, upon such conditions as the Court may impose, if it appears that justice does not require enforcement of the forfeiture.

(iv) Enforcement. -- When a forfeiture has not been set aside, the trial court shall on motion enter a judgment of default and execution may issue thereon. By entering into a bond, the obligors submit to the jurisdiction of the trial court and irrevocably appoint the clerk of that court as their agent upon whom any papers affecting their liability may be served. The liability may be enforced on motion without the necessity of an independent action. The motion and such notice of the motion as the court prescribes may be served on the clerk of the court, who shall forthwith mail a copy to each obligor at the obligor's last known address.

(v) Remission. -- After entry of such judgment, the court may remit it in whole or in part under the conditions applying to the setting aside of forfeiture in subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph.

(vi) Exoneration. -- When the condition of the bond has been satisfied or the forfeiture thereof has been set aside or remitted, the court shall exonerate the obligors and release any bail. A surety may be exonerated by a deposit of cash in the amount of the bond or by a timely surrender of defendant into custody.

Rule 33. Sanctions and discipline for performance deficiency.

(a) Sanctions. -- Upon failure of a party or counsel to comply with any rule or order, the Court may enter an appropriate sanction against the offending party or counsel, or both, after notice and opportunity to be heard. Such sanction may include the award of reasonable attorneys' fees and the determination of an appeal against the offending party. Disciplinary action, including imposition of a fine, may be taken against any offending counsel. The term "counsel" shall be deemed to include counsel admitted pro hac vice.

(b) Performance deficiency defined. -- The Court may also take disciplinary action against an attorney admitted to practice before it and those admitted pro hac vice for unprofessional conduct constituting performance deficiency, as hereafter defined, for which referral to the Board on Professional Responsibility may or may not also be warranted.

Performance deficiency shall be generally understood to mean unacceptable performance by an attorney which is not attributed to incompetency and which appears to be the result of inattention, neglect, lack of diligence or other conduct not becoming an officer of the Court.

Discipline for performance deficiency may be imposed for: (i) Persistent failure to abide by or comply with the rules, orders or other directives of the Court or its staff; (ii) submission of briefs, oral argument or other communications to the Court or its staff that are either lacking in candor or grossly below customary professional standards.

(c) Disciplinary action for performance deficiency. -- Disciplinary action for performance deficiency may include one or more of the following sanctions against the offending attorney:

(i) Costs. -- Imposition of costs, expenses and reasonable attorneys' fees;

(ii) Fine. -- A fine in such amount as the Court determines;

(iii) Disqualification. -- Disqualification from submitting papers and appearing before the Court for a period of up to 90 days;

(iv) Reprimand. -- A private or public reprimand; or

(v) Other sanction. -- Such other sanction as the Court deems appropriate.

In the event the Court shall conclude that performance deficiency discipline may be appropriate, the Clerk shall forward to the lawyer-respondent a notice directing the lawyer-respondent to show cause why the lawyer-respondent should not be subjected to performance deficiency discipline. The notice shall state with precision the particular performance relied upon and may include as an attachment a recitation of the infractions of the rule, order or other directive, the brief or briefs or other communications in question and/or a transcript of the oral argument in question. The notice shall direct the lawyer-respondent to respond within 10 days after receipt of the notice and to indicate in such response whether a hearing is requested. The Court, upon the expiration of the time for a response, shall take such action as it deems appropriate; provided, however, that no action shall be taken without a hearing if one is requested in a response.

Rule 34. Nonconforming papers.

The Court may strike any brief, appendix, motion or other paper or document which does not conform to these Rules or which is not within the bounds of professional propriety.

Rule 35. Review and stay of death penalty.

(a) Implementation of statutory review and stay provisions. -- The provisions of 11 Del. C. { 4209(f) and (g) relating to the method and imposition of a sentence of death and the automatic review thereof by this Court shall be implemented in accordance with this rule.

(b) Procedure in trial court. -- Within 5 calendar days after the imposition of a sentence of death under 11 Del. C. { 4209(f), the sentencing judge shall notify in writing the Clerk of this Court of the imposition of such sentence and with such writing shall transmit a certified copy of the docket entries and the sentencing order in the Superior Court case.

(c) Procedure in this Court. -- Upon receipt of the notice set forth in paragraph (b) of this rule, the Clerk of this Court shall forthwith:

(i) Docket automatic appeal. -- Docket an automatic appeal from the death sentence, pursuant to 11 Del. C. { 4209(g), and notify the sentencing judge and counsel thereof; and

(ii) Notify motion justice. -- Communicate the notification and the docketing to the motion justice; and

(iii) Order trial record. -- Direct, in the name of this Court, the filing in this Court without delay of the record of the case in the Superior

Court, including both the transcript of the trial and the transcript of the punishment hearing.

Upon receipt from the Clerk of the notice of the docketing of the automatic appeal of the death penalty under 11 Del. C. { 4209(g), the motion justice shall forthwith enter an order to stay of execution, effective until the completion of the judicial review of the automatic appeal and any other appeal taken in the case.

(d) Responsibility of trial counsel. -- It shall be the responsibility of trial counsel for any defendant sentenced to death to see that an appeal of the underlying conviction is timely docketed so that such defendant's rights are fully protected and such counsel shall have fully complied with the Rules of this Court.

(e) Stays in further proceedings. -- An application, either pro se execution of sentence, following the issuance of the mandate of this Court, in any proceeding, including postconviction proceedings, may be granted by the Superior Court and shall be initially made to that Court, whose decision shall be reviewable by this Court.

#### PART IV. OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

##### Rule 41. Certification of questions of law.

(a) Who may certify. --

(i) Delaware courts. -- Other Delaware courts may, on motion or sua sponte, certify to this Court for decision a question or questions of law arising in any case before it prior to the entry of final judgment if there is an important and urgent reason for an immediate determination of such question or questions by this Court and the certifying court has not decided the question or questions in the case.

(ii) Other courts. -- The Supreme Court of the United States, a Court of Appeals of the United States, the United States District Court or the Highest Appellate Court of any other State may, on motion or sua sponte, certify to this Court for decision a question or questions of law arising in any case before it prior to the entry of final judgment if there is an important and urgent reason for an immediate determination of such question or questions by this Court and the certifying court has not decided the question or questions in the case.

(b) Requirements for accepting a certification. -- Certification will be accepted in the exercise of the discretion of the Court only where there exist important and urgent reasons for an immediate determination by this Court of the questions certified. A certification will not be accepted if facts material to the issue certified are in dispute. A certificate shall state with particularity the important and urgent reasons for an immediate determination by this Court of the question certified. Without limiting the Court's discretion to hear proceedings on certification, the following illustrate reasons for accepting certification:

(i) Original question of law. -- The question of law is of first instance in this State;

(ii) Conflicting decisions. -- The decisions of the trial courts are conflicting upon the question of law;

(iii) Unsettled question. -- The question of law relates to the constitutionality, construction or application of a statute of this State which has not been, but should be, settled by the Court.

(c) Procedure for certification. -- The procedure for certification shall be as follows:

(i) Certification by trial court. -- A judge of the certifying court shall sign and file with the clerk of that court a certification substantially in the form set forth in Official Form K;

(ii) Filing by trial court. -- The clerk of that court shall, within 5 days of the filing of such certification, file with the Clerk of this Court 6

certified copies of the certification and 6 true and correct copies of such of the following papers as may have been filed below:

(A) Petition. -- Any Petition for Certification;

(B) Response. -- Any response to the Petition for Certification;

and

(C) Stipulation of facts. -- Any stipulation of facts with respect to the Certification;

(iii) Clerk of the Supreme Court. -- Upon the receipt of such copies, the Clerk of this Court shall forthwith docket the proceeding on certification in the same manner as other cases are docketed, shall deliver to each of the Justices 1 copy of the certification and any accompanying papers and shall send written notice to the parties of the filing of such proceeding;

(iv) Action upon certification. -- After docketing and unless otherwise ordered, this Court shall thereupon and without further argument determine whether to accept or refuse the certification. If refused, a certified copy of the order shall be sent to the certifying court and a copy thereof sent to each counsel. If accepted, the proceeding on certification shall be considered to have been duly instituted, and the Clerk shall send written notice thereof to the parties. The certification as filed shall constitute the record;

(v) Procedure upon acceptance. -- From the date of acceptance of certification further proceedings shall be governed by these Rules. Briefs shall be filed in the order recommended by the certifying court in the certification, unless the Court, at the time of approving the certification, shall designate a different order. In any event, insofar as time for filing is concerned, the party or parties required to file the first brief shall be considered the appellant and the other party or parties shall be considered appellee. The caption for papers filed in this Court after acceptance of certification by this Court shall reflect such relationship among the parties. Rule 42. Interlocutory appeals.

(a) Exercise of jurisdiction. -- The Court's jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals in civil cases from interlocutory orders of a trial court, including a trial court acting as an intermediate appellate court in the review of a ruling, decision or order of a court or an administrative agency, shall be exercised in accordance with this rule as to certification and acceptance of interlocutory appeals. All time periods under this rule should be calculated pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 11.

(b) Criteria to be applied in determining certification and acceptance of interlocutory appeals. -- No interlocutory appeal will be certified by the trial court or accepted by this Court unless the order of the trial court determines a substantial issue, establishes a legal right and meets 1 or more of the following criteria:

(i) Same as certified question. -- Any of the criteria applicable to proceedings for certification of questions of law set forth in Rule 41; or

(ii) Controverted jurisdiction. -- The interlocutory order has sustained the controverted jurisdiction of the trial court; or

(iii) Substantial issue. -- An order of the trial court has reversed or set aside a prior decision of the court, a jury, or an administrative agency from which an appeal was taken to the trial court which had determined a substantial issue and established a legal right, and a review of the interlocutory order may terminate the litigation, substantially reduce further litigation, or otherwise serve considerations of justice; or

(iv) Prior judgment opened. -- The interlocutory order has vacated or opened a judgment of the trial court; or

(v) Case dispositive issue. -- A review of the interlocutory order may terminate the litigation or may otherwise serve considerations of justice.

(c) Procedure for certification of interlocutory appeals in the trial court. -- An application for certification of an interlocutory appeal shall be made in the first instance to the trial court in accordance with the following procedures:

(i) Application. -- Such application shall be served and filed within 10 days of the entry of the order from which the appeal is sought or such longer time as the trial court, in its discretion, may order for good cause shown.

(ii) Response. -- An opposing party shall have 10 days (or such shorter time as the trial court shall in its discretion order, upon notice for good cause shown or upon the trial court's order sua sponte) after such service within which to serve and file a written response or, if the trial court so directs, present an oral response in lieu of a written response;

(iii) Action by trial court. -- Within 10 days after filing of the response or, if there is none, within 20 days after filing the application, the trial court shall enter an order certifying or refusing to certify the interlocutory appeal;

(iv) Form of order. -- Such order shall be substantially in the form set forth in Official Form L, setting forth the basis for the certification and indicating which of the criteria set forth in paragraph (b) of this rule is applicable;

(v) Service on trial court. -- A copy of the application and response referred to in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of this paragraph shall, concurrently with service and filing, be delivered by the party serving and filing it to the judge of the trial court whose order is sought to be reviewed.

(d) Procedure for acceptance of interlocutory appeals in the Supreme Court. -- No interlocutory order shall be reviewed by this Court unless the appeal therefrom has been accepted by this Court in accordance with the following procedure:

(i) Time to file. -- The notice of appeal may be filed at any time after the filing of the application for certification in the trial court, except that it shall be the obligation of appellant to serve and file in this Court a notice of appeal of an interlocutory order within 30 days after the entry of the order from which the appeal is sought to be taken;

(ii) Form of filing. -- The notice of appeal and any cross-appeal shall comply with this rule, Rules 6 and 7 of this Court and with such version of Official Form M as shall be applicable to the situation;

(iii) Supplemental notice. -- If the notice of appeal is filed before action has been taken by the trial court on the application for certification, appellant shall file a supplementary notice of appeal within 10 days after the expiration of the time periods set forth in paragraph (c) of this rule.

(iv) Contents of notice. -- The notice of appeal and the supplementary notice of appeal, if any, shall include a true and correct copy of such of the following papers as shall have been filed below except that the supplementary notice of appeal shall not contain any papers previously attached to the notice of appeal:

(A) Application. -- The application for certification and attachments thereto; the Court discourages unnecessary attachments to the application for certification;

(B) Order on review. -- The interlocutory order from which the appeal is sought to be taken together with any opinion of the trial court with respect thereto;

(C) Response. -- The written response, if any, to the application for certification, or the transcript, if and when available, of an oral response in lieu of a written response;

(D) Action by trial court. -- The order, if any, of the trial court certifying or refusing to certify the interlocutory appeal and any opinion with respect thereto; and

(E) No action by trial court. -- If no order has been entered by the trial court on the application for certification within 30 days of the entry of the interlocutory order, a separate certificate of appellant's counsel so stating shall be attached.

(v) Action by this Court. -- Unless otherwise ordered, this Court shall thereupon and without further argument determine in its discretion whether to accept or refuse the interlocutory appeal. In exercising that discretion, this Court may consider all relevant factors, including the decision of the trial court whether to certify the interlocutory appeal.

(vi) Proceedings after acceptance. -- From the date of the acceptance of the interlocutory appeal, further proceedings shall be governed by these Rules, except:

(A) Trial record not transmitted. -- The record shall not, in the first instance, be transmitted to the Clerk of this Court. Instead, the respective appendices of the parties, or a joint appendix if one is agreed upon, shall contain such record materials as each party believes relevant to the determination of the issue on appeal. The Court may, at its option, thereafter direct the clerk of the trial court to transmit all of the record, or such portions as the Court deems relevant to consideration of the interlocutory appeal.

(B) Brief schedule. -- The time schedule for the filing of the briefs and appendices, pursuant to Rule 15, shall commence upon the third day following the acceptance of the interlocutory appeal, if no transcript is ordered. In the event a transcript is designated to be prepared pursuant to Rule 9(e), the brief schedule shall commence upon this Court's receipt of the court reporter's final transcript log entry.

(C) Preparation of transcript. -- The time schedule for the preparation and filing of the transcript, if designated pursuant to Rule 9(e), shall commence upon the third day following the acceptance of the interlocutory appeal.

(vii) Proceedings after refusal. -- If the appeal is refused, a certified copy of the order shall be sent to the trial court and a copy thereof to each counsel.

(e) Continuation of other proceedings in the trial court. -- The pendency of proceedings under this rule shall not operate as an automatic stay. Applications for stays shall be processed in the same manner as stays pending appeal under Rule 32.

(f) Failure to seek or obtain review of interlocutory order. -- The failure to seek review of or the refusal of the Court to accept an appeal from an interlocutory order under this rule shall not bar a party from seeking review of such interlocutory order on appeal from the final order, judgment or decree.

Rule 43. Extraordinary writs.

(a) Scope of rule. -- This rule governs the exercise of the Court's original jurisdiction over proceedings involving writs of certiorari, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto or other extraordinary writs.

(b) Procedure. --

(i) Commencement and contents. -- A proceeding involving an extraordinary writ shall be commenced by serving all other parties to the proceeding below and by filing with the Clerk of the Court 6 copies of a complaint substantially in the form prescribed by Official Form N. If the complaint relates to a current proceeding in a trial court, the Clerk of the Court shall forthwith forward a duplicate of the complaint to the clerk of such court for filing therein. All other parties to the action in the trial

court shall be deemed respondents, notwithstanding the fact that the relief sought is not specifically directed to them. If the complaint is directed to a trial judge, or to a court as an entity, the caption of the complaint shall not bear the name of the judge or court. In the body of the complaint the name of the judge or court shall be set forth with particularity. The complaint shall be captioned only in the name of complainant.

(ii) Answer requested. -- An answer is requested to be filed within 20 days of the filing of the complaint with the Court. The answer may include any affirmative defense or motion seeking the dismissal or denial of the complaint, and unless the Court otherwise directs, no further submissions of the parties shall be accepted. If the complaint is directed against a judge who does not desire to appear or participate in the proceeding, the judge may so advise the Clerk by letter. The Clerk shall notify all other parties to the proceeding. The complaint shall not be taken as admitted whether or not such a letter is submitted.

(iii) Brief schedule. -- In the event that the Court requires briefing on the matter, it shall so notify the parties and the matter shall be briefed in accordance with the rules applicable to appeals. The opening brief of complainant shall be due within 30 days after service of the answer, unless the answer includes a motion or affirmative defense to dismiss or deny the complaint, in which event the opening brief shall be due within 30 days after the Court has determined that the complaint shall not be dismissed. In all other respects, the matter shall be briefed in accordance with the rules applicable to appeals.

(iv) Stay not automatic. -- The filing of a complaint for an extraordinary writ shall not operate as an automatic stay. Applications for stays shall be processed in the same manner as stays pending appeals under Rule 32.

(v) Fact finding hearing. -- The Court may order an issue of fact to be tried before a special master or order testimony to be taken by a commissioner at such time and place and in such manner as the Court shall direct.

(vi) Superior court action required. -- A complaint shall not be filed under this rule for a writ to be issued to the Court of Common Pleas, a Justice of the Peace Court, or the Municipal Court of the City of Wilmington or to a judge thereof, unless a petition for such writ shall have been first presented to and denied by the Superior Court. When a writ is sought under this rule following such denial, a copy of the opinion, if any, shall be served and filed with the complaint.

(vii) No further submissions. -- Upon receipt of the writ, no further submissions by the petitioner will be accepted without leave of the Court. Rule 44. Advisory opinions upon request from the Governor or from the General Assembly.

(a) Request for an opinion. -- A request from the Governor or from the General Assembly shall be regarded as confidential for a period of 5 days after receipt thereof, or until the request becomes public information, whichever first occurs.

(b) Briefing and oral argument. -- The request shall be docketed with the Clerk of the Court and, after designation of counsel, shall be processed through briefing and argument in the same manner as an appeal or as an original proceeding in the Supreme Court. Correspondence between the Governor, or the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, as the case may be, and the Justices about the request shall be included in the docket which is public information.

(c) Delivery and publication. -- After the opinions are prepared, they shall be hand-delivered to the Governor or to the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, as the case may be, and shall be regarded

as confidential for a period of 5 days thereafter, or until the Governor or the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, as the case may be, has released them, whichever first occurs.

#### PART V. ATTORNEYS.

##### Rule 51. Board of Bar Examiners.

(a) Appointment and term of office. -- The Court shall appoint a Board of Bar Examiners (the "Board") consisting of such number of members of the Bar as the Court shall determine. Each of the counties shall be represented on the Board. Each member of the Board shall be appointed for a term of 4 years, unless the Court shall order otherwise. No member shall be appointed to serve for more than 2 consecutive terms, unless otherwise ordered by the Court. At the request of the Board, the Court may appoint as a temporary Board member (to perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Board) any former Board member whose term ended within 3 years of the appointment.

(b) Duties. -- It shall be the duty of the Board to administer Rules 51 through 55. The Board shall examine applicants for admission to the Bar upon principles of law and equity at least once a year. The Court shall select a Chair and a Vice-Chair. The Court may also appoint a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary who, if appointed, may be members of the Board. The duties of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary shall be prescribed by the Board.

(c) Powers. -- The Board shall have the power:

(1) Internal operating rules. -- To adopt rules of procedure for the conduct of its duties;

(2) Bar admission rules. -- Subject to the approval of the Court, to adopt general rules, in furtherance of and supplemental to the Rules of the Court, relating to the admission to the Bar;

(3) Subpoenas. -- In connection with the performance of its duties, to take testimony under oath and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents by the filing of a praecipe for a subpoena with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, service of such subpoena to be made in a manner prescribed by the Clerk;

(4) Fees. -- To require the payment by each applicant for admission to the Bar, prior to or after examination, of such reasonable fees as the Board shall require by general rule;

(5) Stenographers. -- To employ such stenographic or other assistance as may from time to time be necessary or proper; and

(6) Character investigation. -- To conduct such investigation of an applicant for admission to the Bar prior to or after examination as shall be necessary to determine the fitness of such applicant and the applicant's compliance with the Rules of the Court and the Rules of the Board, and to charge any such applicant a reasonable fee for such investigation in addition to the fees generally applicable to all applicants.

(d) Associate members. -- The Court may appoint associate members of the Board to assist each member of the Board. Each associate member shall be appointed for a term of 1 year and shall have such duties and functions as shall be prescribed by the Board. Associate members of the Board shall not have the power to vote upon any determination or decision of the Board.

(e) Members-Elect. -- The Court may appoint up to 2 Members-Elect per year to assist in the function and operation of the Board. Each Member-Elect shall be appointed for a term of 1 year and shall have such duties and functions as shall be prescribed by the Board. Members-Elect shall not have the power to vote upon any determination or decision of the Board.

##### Rule 52. Admission to the Bar -- General.

(a) Requirements for admission. -- No person shall be admitted to the Bar unless the applicant shall have qualified by producing evidence satisfactory to the Board:

(1) Character and aptitude. -- That the applicant is a person of good moral character and reputation and that the applicant possesses such qualities, aptitudes and disposition as fit the applicant for the practice of law;

(2) Preceptor. -- That the applicant is vouched for by a member of the Bar of the State who shall have been in practice in the courts of this State for at least 10 years, and such person shall be designated as the Preceptor for such applicant;

(3) Age. -- That the applicant is 21 years of age or upwards;

(4) College or university. -- That the applicant has completed the pre-legal education necessary to meet the minimum requirements for admission to a law school that at the time of admission was listed on the American Bar Association list of approved law schools. In the event that the applicant was admitted to such a law school without having first received a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent from an accredited college or university (the method of such accreditation to be determined by the Board), the applicant shall supply to the Board a copy of the law school's statement of considerations in the applicant's file or other supporting statement from the law school, satisfactory to the Board, setting forth the basis for the law school's decision to admit notwithstanding the absence of such a degree.

(5) Law school. -- That the applicant has been regularly graduated with a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent from a law school which at the time of conferring such degree was listed on the American Bar Association list of approved law schools.

(6) Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination. -- That the applicant has taken the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination ("MPRE") administered by the National Conference of Bar Examiners at such time as the Board shall determine and achieved such score as the Board shall determine.

(7) Bar examination. -- That the applicant has been examined upon principles of law and equity and has been found by the Board based upon the applicant's performance on such examinations to be qualified to practice as an attorney.

(8) Clerkship. -- That the applicant has served a clerkship in the State of Delaware aggregating substantially full-time service for at least 5 months' duration:

(i) Law office. -- In the office of or under the direct and constant supervision of the applicant's Preceptor, or under the direct and constant supervision of such other member of the Bar of this State who is satisfactory to the applicant's Preceptor and has been in practice for at least 5 years theretofore; or

(ii) Law clerk. -- As a law clerk of a justice or state judge of the courts of this State or of a United States judge residing in Delaware; or

(iii) Public office. -- In the office of the Department of Justice, the Public Defender, the United States Attorney for the District of Delaware, Community Legal Aid Society, Inc., or in the office of a related or similar organization approved by the Board, under the direct and constant supervision of a member of the Bar of this State qualified under these Rules;

(9) Pre-admission program. -- That the applicant has satisfactorily attended a pre-admission session of instruction called by the Court or by the Board upon such subjects as the Court or the Board shall from time to time determine to be appropriate instruction for those seeking admission to the Bar, and has paid a fee of \$100 to the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

(10) Other requirements. -- That the applicant has complied with such other requirements as the Board may, from time to time, with the approval of the Court, prescribe.

(11) Military service exception. -- In the event that an applicant satisfies all of the requirements for admission to the Bar except completion of the clerkship and/or attendance at the pre-admission program, and the applicant made a good faith effort to complete those requirements but was unable to do so because he or she was called to active duty in any of the armed services of the United States after taking the Bar examination, then, in the discretion of the Court, the applicant shall be qualified to be admitted to the Bar conditionally. Upon taking the oath, the applicant would then become a member of the Bar for all purposes, subject to the following: (i) if the applicant completes the clerkship requirement within six months after release from active duty and attends the next pre-admission program called by the Court or the Board, his or her bar admission will be made unconditional; (ii) if the applicant fails to complete those requirements, the applicant's conditional admission to the Bar may be revoked by the Court and the Court may order such other sanctions as may be warranted in the circumstances.

(b) Application for admission to the Bar. -- A person seeking admission to the Bar shall file an application for admission to the Bar at such time prior to the administration of the bar examination as the Board shall determine by general rule. The Board shall determine, based upon such application and such other information as shall be available to the Board, whether or not permission to take the bar examination shall be granted, subject to any conditions which the Board in its discretion may impose.

(c) Clerkship. -- No person shall be admitted to the Bar without having served a satisfactory clerkship as set forth in subparagraph (8) of paragraph (a) of this rule. The 5-month period need not be continuous; however, no part of a clerkship shall qualify unless it shall have been served after the applicant shall have matriculated at a law school described in subparagraph (5) of paragraph (a) of this rule. The Board shall prepare and furnish to any person desiring to qualify for admission to the Bar a checklist of legal activities and practical experience to be accomplished by the applicant during the applicant's clerkship. Prior to the admission of any applicant as a member of the Bar both the applicant and the applicant's Preceptor shall certify to the Board that the applicant has completed the required list of study.

(d) Deadline for completion of requirements for admission. -- An applicant for admission to the Bar must have satisfied the requirements for admission by December 31 of the calendar year following the year in which the applicant passes the Bar Examination. Except for good cause shown to the Board, if the applicant shall not have satisfied the requirements for admission to the Bar within the time prescribed, the applicant shall not be admitted without having been reexamined by the Board; provided, however, that this paragraph shall not apply to persons who have passed both the Bar Examination and the legal ethics examinations prior to January 1, 1983.

(e) Certification. -- Upon approval of the qualifications of any applicant for admission to the Bar, the Board shall execute and deliver to the applicant a certificate of the applicant's qualification for admission to the Bar.

(f) Appeals from actions of the Board. -- Any person aggrieved by final action of the Board may appeal to the Court for relief if such action affects the substantial rights of the person claimed to be aggrieved, except that decisions of the Board with respect to a specific grade or grades assigned to any individual applicant are final and shall not be subject to review by the Court. The appeal may be commenced by serving two copies with the Clerk of the Court in compliance with Rule 7, such service and filing to be accomplished within 30 days of the action of the Board. No appeal shall be accepted unless the provisions of this paragraph have been timely fulfilled. Appeals from the Board's action to the Court shall be briefed in accordance with Rule 15, argued and determined from the record of the matter before the Board of Bar Examiners and not by means of a hearing de novo. Findings by the Board

relating to disputed issues of fact and credibility will not be reversed by the Court as long as they are supported by substantial evidence.

Rule 53. Admission to the Bar -- Attorneys admitted elsewhere.

Repealed effective Feb. 21, 1984.

Rule 54. Admission in open court; oath.

Application for admission to the Bar shall be made in open court at any session of this Court or in the chambers of any Justice of the Court. Upon the admission of any person, the name of such person shall be forwarded by the Clerk of this Court to the Prothonotary and to the Register in Chancery in each of the counties of this State to be properly recorded by them. Every attorney shall, on the attorney's admission, subscribe to the roll of attorneys and take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I ....., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Delaware; that I will behave myself in the office of an Attorney within the Courts according to the best of my learning and ability and with all good fidelity as well to the Court as to the client; that I will use no falsehood nor delay any person's cause through lucre or malice."

Rule 55. Limited permission to practice in certain public programs.

(a) Limited permission to practice. -- Attorneys admitted to practice in other jurisdictions, or graduates of law schools prescribed by Rule 52(a)(5) who are employed by or associated with Delaware Volunteer Legal Services, Community Legal Aid Society, Inc., Legal Services Corporation of Delaware, Inc., the Department of Justice of the State of Delaware, the Office of the City Solicitor of the City of Wilmington, the Office of the Public Defender, Office of the Child Advocate of the State of Delaware, or attorneys who are admitted to practice in other jurisdictions and are associated with a legal assistance program approved or recognized by the Board, may, in the discretion of the Board be permitted to practice in the courts and administrative tribunals of this state in matters involving such office or the clients of such program. The requirements, qualifications and procedures for such permission shall be set forth in the rules of the Board.

(b) Application and oath. -- Application for permission to practice before the courts and administrative tribunals of the State under paragraph (a) of this rule shall be made in open court at any session of this Court or in the chambers of any Justice of this Court. Each applicant shall, on being granted such permission, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I ....., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Delaware and that I shall conduct myself strictly in accordance with all the terms and conditions of the Rules of the Delaware Supreme Court and the Rules of the Board of Examiners; that I will behave myself within the Courts and administrative tribunals according to the best of my learning and ability and with all good fidelity as well to the Court as to the client; that I will use no falsehood nor delay any person's cause through lucre or malice."

(c) Limited permission is not admission to Bar. -- Applicants who are granted limited permission to practice under this rule shall not be deemed to have been duly admitted to the practice of law before this Court.

(d) Annual report. -- The Board shall file with the Court an annual report no later than December 31 of each year regarding the status of persons practicing under this Rule.

Rule 56. Admission of Eligible Law Student to limited practice as a legal intern.

(a) Limited practice as legal intern. -- Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Rule of this Court or the Delaware State Board of Bar Examiners to the contrary, an Eligible Law Student, as hereinafter defined, may appear in the Family Court, the Court of Common Pleas, the Justice of the Peace Courts and before the State Human Relations Commission, in the following proceedings, subject to the following conditions.

(1) Family Court. -- In the Family Court in proceedings:

(i) Civil matters. -- In all civil matters;

(ii) Criminal matters. --

(A) Arbitration. -- In arbitration or mediation;

(B) Commissioner and Master. -- Before a Commissioner or Master;

(C) Judge. -- On appeal from the foregoing to a Judge of the Family Court.

(2) Court of Common Pleas. -- Before the Court of Common Pleas in any case involving any offense set forth in Title 21 of the Delaware Code except driving a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol offenses and cases where a person sustained a serious physical injury.

(3) Justice of the Peace. -- In the Justice of the Peace Courts in any matter.

(4) Human Relations Commission. -- Before the State Human Relations Commission in all proceedings within its jurisdiction.

(4) Written consent. -- Before an Eligible Law Student shall begin such representation, the party to be represented shall consent thereto by executing form I attached hereto, which shall be witnessed by the supervising attorney or by the presiding Master or Justice of the Peace and filed in the record of the proceedings.

(b) Eligibility of students. --

(1) Definition. -- An "Eligible Law Student" under this rule is a student registered and attending an American Bar Association approved law school who has successfully completed four semesters as a full-time law student. Such Eligible Law Student must be certified by the Dean of the law school as being of good character and competent legal ability and eligible to participate in the legal intern program. Certification is to be made on Form II, attached hereto, and filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

(2) Supervision. -- In any appearance of an Eligible Law Student, the student shall be supervised by an attorney of an agency specified in paragraph (e) hereof, duly admitted to practice in this State, who shall appear as counsel of record. Such attorney shall be personally present in any proceeding before a Judge of the Family Court or Court of Common Pleas unless such personal appearance is waived by the Family Court or Court of Common Pleas.

(3) Certification. -- In all appearances, the Eligible Law Student shall file with the Court or the Commission in which the student appears a written certification from the student's supervisor indicating the name of the student and supervisor and case or cases in which the Eligible Law Student is authorized to appear.

(4) Oath. -- An Eligible Law Student shall file the oath or affirmation attached hereto as Form III prior to any appearance. The supervising attorney shall witness such oath or affirmation and file it with the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

(c) Compensation prohibited. -- An Eligible Law Student may neither ask for nor receive any compensation or remuneration of any kind for the student's services from or on behalf of, the person for whom the student renders services. This shall not prevent the student from receiving compensation from any agency listed under Paragraph (e) hereof, nor shall this prevent any agency from making such charges and payments for its services as it may otherwise properly require or receive as statutory fees and allowances.

(d) Supervision. -- The member of the Bar under whose supervision an Eligible Law Student does any of the things permitted by this Rule shall:

(1) File oath. -- Witness and file the oath or affirmation with the Clerk of this Court.

(2) Consent to representation. -- Witness the Consent to Representation on Form I as required pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Rule.

(3) Personal professional responsibility. -- Assume personal professional responsibility for the student's guidance in any work undertaken and for supervising the quality of the student's work.

(4) Preparatory assistance. -- Assist the Eligible Law Student in the student's preparation to the extent that the supervising lawyer considers it necessary.

(e) Supervision and placement. -- Supervision and student placement under this Rule shall be in and by the following agencies only:

(1) Attorney General's Office of the State of Delaware

(2) Public Defender

(3) An organized legal aid or legal assistance program sponsored, approved or recognized by the State Board of Bar Examiners.

(4) Office of the Child Advocate.

(f) Coordination. -- The Dean of the law school at which an Eligible Law Student is registered or the head of any listed in Paragraph (e) of this Rule shall act as coordinator of an Eligible Law Student under this Rule.

(g) Certification. -- The certification of an Eligible Law Student

(1) Duration. -- Shall remain in effect, unless sooner withdrawn, until the announcement of the results of the first Delaware Bar Examination following the student's graduation, if registered to sit for that examination, or if not until graduation from the law school. For any student who passes that examination, the certification shall continue in effect until the date the student is admitted to the Bar.

(2) Withdrawal. -- May be withdrawn by the Dean at any time by mailing a notice to that effect to the Dean of the law school at which the student is registered and to the Clerk of this Court. It is not necessary that the notice state the cause for withdrawal.

(3) Termination. -- May be terminated at any time, without hearing and without any showing of cause, by this Court, the Dean of the law school at which the student is registered or the head of the agency in which the student is being supervised.

Form I. Consent to representation.

(CASE CAPTION)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, am  
\_\_\_\_\_, in the above entitled matter.

I have been requested by \_\_\_\_\_, Esquire, an attorney duly admitted to practice in the State of Delaware to permit

\_\_\_\_\_, a student intern, to appear for me in this matter. I have been given a copy of Rule \_\_\_\_ of the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware and it has been fully explained to me that

\_\_\_\_\_, the student intern, is a third year law student who is not a member of the Bar. I hereby consent to representation by such student intern in this matter, and voluntarily and knowingly waive any right I may have to representation by a member of the Delaware Bar.

Dated:

STATE OF DELAWARE

COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

Witnessed: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Supervising Attorney

(The original is to be filed in the Court record)  
Form II. Certification of Eligible Law Student.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Student's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
To: The Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware  
Re: The Application of \_\_\_\_\_, for  
permission to participate as an Eligible Law Student under Rule 56 of the  
Rules of the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware.  
I, \_\_\_\_\_, an attorney duly admitted to  
practice in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, affirm and certify the following:  
I am the Dean of \_\_\_\_\_ Law School which is  
duly accredited by the American Bar Association and is located at \_\_\_\_\_.  
The applicant hereinabove named, resides at 1 \_\_\_\_\_;  
and is a qualified third year student at \_\_\_\_\_ Law  
School. Upon the facts known to me, the applicant is of good character and  
competent legal ability; and is fully eligible to participate as an Eligible  
Law Student under Delaware Supreme Court Rule 56.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dean

\_\_\_\_\_  
Note 1 Residence while at law school or actual domicile may be used.  
Form III. Oath or affirmation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
"I \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm)  
that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution  
of the State of Delaware; that I will conduct myself before the tribunals and  
Courts strictly in accordance with Supreme Court Rule 56 and any implementing  
Rule of the Delaware Board of Bar Examiners; that I will behave myself  
according to the best of my learning and ability and with all good fidelity as  
well to the tribunal or Court as to the client; that I will use no falsehood  
nor delay any person's cause through lucre or malice, and will abide by the  
Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct to the best of my ability."

Witnessed: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Supervising Attorney

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF DELAWARE

COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
\_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Duly authorized official)

Rule 57. Artificial entity and public body pro se representation in  
civil actions in the Courts of the Justices of the Peace.

(a) Definitions. -- For purposes of this Rule,

(1) "Artificial entity" means any corporation incorporated in Delaware  
or any corporation doing business in Delaware pursuant to the provisions of 8  
Del. C. { 371, any limited liability company defined under the provisions of 6  
Del. C. { 18-101, any partnership or limited partnership as defined in 6 Del.  
C. { 15-101(11); any trust as defined in 12 Del. C. { 3501 et seq., any estate  
for which an executor or administrator can act pursuant to 12 Del. C. { 1501  
et seq., or any other entity falling within 6 Del. C. Chapter 31, including

persons, firms and unincorporated associations transacting business in Delaware that have filed a certificate with the Prothonotary's office designating a trade name.

(2) "Public body" means any regulatory, administrative, executive, or legislative body of the State or of any political subdivision of the State, including, but not limited to, any board, bureau, commission, department, division, district, agency, or authority or, any municipal or county government.

(3) "Officer" means (a) the chief executive, operating, financial, legal, and accounting officers of an artificial entity or public body; (b) to the extent not encompassed by the foregoing, the chair of the governing board, president, treasurer, secretary, a vice-president, vice-chair, assistant secretary, assistant treasurer, superintendent, or other person who performs a major policymaking function for the artificial entity or public body; (c) trustee of a trust, executor or administrator of an estate, general partner of a partnership, member of a limited liability company; and (d) any other individual designated as an officer by the artificial entity or public body.

(4) "Employee" means either a full-time employee of the artificial entity or public body who has experience in the operations of the artificial entity or public body and has knowledge of the necessary facts and law relevant to the action before the Justice of the Peace Court; or manager who is responsible for the management of the property at issue in the action before the Justice of the Peace Court.

(b) Permitted representation. -- Civil actions before Justice of the Peace Courts may be prosecuted and/or defended by an officer or employee of an artificial entity or public body, who need not be an attorney duly licensed to practice law in this State, but who has been authorized by the artificial entity or public body to represent it in a Justice of the Peace Court civil action in compliance with paragraph (c) of this Rule.

(c) Certificate of representation. --

(1) Filing of Certificate. -- To be duly authorized to represent an artificial entity or public body in the Justice of the Peace Court, the officer or employee must file a notarized Certificate of Representation executed by an officer of the artificial entity or public body. The Certificate, along with a \$15.00 fee, must be filed with the Chief Magistrate, prior to the time of filing of the initial pleading or at least one business day prior to any appearance, whichever shall occur first.

(2) Identification and standing. -- The certificate shall include: (a) an identification of the artificial entity or public body; (b) a statement of the law or laws of the State of Delaware under which the artificial entity or public body is formed and exists; and (c) in the case of an artificial entity, an affirmation that it is in good standing.

(3) Attestation regarding representative. -- The certificate shall include a notarized attestation by the artificial entity or public body and its proposed representative attesting to the fact that the officer or employee being certified:

(a) has not been disbarred from, or is not currently under suspension or probation with respect to the practice of law in any state or jurisdiction within the United States; and

(b) has not been convicted of a felony or a crime involving dishonesty or false statement in the ten-year period immediately prior to the appearance of the officer or employee in the court; and

(c) has not been determined to have engaged in the unauthorized practice of law in this or any other jurisdiction; and

(d) is not an employee whose primary duty is to prosecute or defend Justice of the Peace Court civil actions; and

(e) is authorized to appear on behalf of the said artificial entity or public body in all matters before the Justice of the Peace Court; and

(f) has not had any prior authorization pursuant to this Rule revoked by the Chief Magistrate.

(4) Initial registration fee. -- A payment for permission to represent the artificial entity or public body in the amount of \$15.00 must be attached to the Certificate of Representation. Funds received shall be deposited in the registration fund of the Delaware Supreme Court for the purpose of the governance of the Bar and the administration of justice and shall be distributed pursuant to approval of a majority of the members of the Supreme Court.

(5) Term of certification. -- Said certifications shall be renewed by January 15 of the following year and by January 15 of each year thereafter by filing same, including the \$15.00 fee, with the Chief Magistrate. Certifications, along with the \$15.00 fee, accepted on or after December 15 of each year shall authorize representation for the remainder of the term of certification and also serve as a renewal of the certification for the one-year period following January 15, unless otherwise terminated or revoked.

(6) Amendment of certification. -- When the officer or employee experiences a change in circumstances affecting or pertaining to a material fact in the certificate, an amended notarized certification executed by an officer of the artificial entity or public body shall be filed within a reasonable period of time and at least one week prior to any appearance in a Justice of the Peace Court of such officer or employee on behalf of the artificial entity or public body. A copy thereof shall also be filed with the Chief Magistrate. The Chief Magistrate shall decide, based upon the amended certificate and this Rule, whether or not the officer or employee shall be permitted to represent the artificial entity or public body.

(7) Termination of certification. -- In the event of a termination of the relationship of an officer or employee of the artificial entity or public body who has been certified to represent the artificial entity or public body in any Justice of the Peace Court civil action, the artificial entity or public body shall notify in writing forthwith the Chief Magistrate; and the Justice of the Peace Court in which an action is pending involving said artificial entity or public body. Effective upon the filing of such notice the former officer or employee shall no longer be permitted to represent said artificial entity or public body.

(8) Sanctions. -- Any certification filed pursuant to this paragraph which contains false or fraudulent information shall be forwarded by the Chief Magistrate to the Department of Justice for prosecution or other appropriate action of the offending party, as well as the Board on the Unauthorized Practice of Law for any action which the Board may deem warranted. By filing a certification, the artificial entity or public body and its designated representative shall each subject themselves to the sanctions set forth in Justice of the Peace Miscellaneous Civil Rule 5.

(9) Revocation of certification. -- The ability to represent an artificial entity or public body shall be subject to revocation by the Chief Magistrate upon review of a certificate or upon the recommendation of any Justice of the Peace. The ability to represent an artificial entity or public body by a non-lawyer is a privilege, not a right, which may be revoked in the sole discretion of the Chief Magistrate.

(10) Form of certification. -- The form of certification referred to in this paragraph shall be prepared by the Chief Magistrate.

(d) Report to this Court. -- The Chief Magistrate shall, on or before the tenth day of the eleventh month following the effective date of this Rule,

file with the clerk of this Court a report regarding the operation of this Rule.

(e) Inapplicability of rule. -- This Rule shall not be applicable with regard to:

(1) any case from which an appeal or extraordinary writ is lodged in the Court of Common Pleas, or the Superior Court from any civil action which originated in the Courts of the Justices of the Peace;

(2) a duly licensed Delaware attorney-at-law or a person admitted pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 55 or 56 from representing an artificial entity or public body in any Justice of the Peace civil action.

COUNSEL.

Rule 61. Professional ethics.

The Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct, promulgated by order of this Court dated September 12, 1985, and effective October 1, 1985, and, to the extent applicable, the accompanying INTERPRETIVE GUIDELINES, COMMENTS, CODE COMPARISONS, and COMMITTEE COMMENTS, shall govern the conduct of members of the Bar of this State and of attorneys admitted pro hac vice.

Rule 62. Board on Professional Responsibility.

(a) Appointment and term of office. -- There shall be a Board on Professional Responsibility consisting of such persons as the Court shall from time to time designate by order of appointment, provided however, that at least one-third of the members of the Board shall be public members who are not members of the Delaware Bar and the remainder shall be members of the Delaware Bar in good standing. Of the members who are members of the Delaware Bar, each of the counties shall be represented on the Board. The members of the Board as heretofore constituted upon the effective date of these Rules shall constitute the Board on Professional Responsibility hereby provided for and shall severally hold office until the expiration of their respective terms and until their successors shall be appointed and, with the approval of the Chair, until the conclusion of any matter commenced before the member prior to the expiration of such term. The Court shall designate a Chair from among the members of the Board. Each member of the Board shall be appointed for a term of 3 years except that the Court may appoint for shorter terms so as to stagger the terminations. No member shall be appointed for more than 2 consecutive terms.

(b) Ex officio member. -- The member of the Bar who is serving from time to time as President-elect of the Delaware State Bar Association shall, ex officio, serve as a member of the Board on Professional Responsibility, without a vote and without a duty to perform Board assignments. As a nonvoting and nonassignable member, such person shall be entitled to notice of and to attend as an observer all meetings of the Board, to receive copies of all communications distributed among members of the Board and to have access to the Board's files, and such person shall be subject to all obligations of voting members of the Board concerning the confidentiality of the Board's records and proceedings.

(c) Preliminary Review Committee. -- There shall be a Preliminary Review Committee consisting of such persons as the Court shall from time to time designate by order of appointment, provided however, that at least one-third of the members of the Committee shall be public members who are not members of the Delaware Bar and the remainder shall be members of the Delaware Bar in good standing. Of the members who are members of the Delaware Bar, each of the counties shall be represented on the Preliminary Review Committee. Preliminary Review Committee members shall be appointed by the Court for terms of 3 years, and each shall be subject to all obligations of the members of the Board concerning the confidentiality of the Board's records and proceedings. They shall sit in panels of 3, consisting of 2 members of the Bar and 1 public member who is not a member of the Delaware Bar. No Preliminary Review

Committee member shall serve for more than 6 years. Vacancies on the Preliminary Review Committee shall be filled by the Court.

(d) Rules and hearings. -- The Court shall adopt rules for the conduct of hearings and of the Board's other business. Subject to the approval of the Court, the Board shall have power to employ stenographic and other assistance as may from time to time be necessary and proper. Rules of the Board shall have the same force and effect as rules of this Court.

(e) Assessments to fund operating expenses. -- Deleted.  
Rule 63. No final mandate.

Decisions of the Court in matters heard by the Board on Professional Responsibility and reviewed by the Court shall be final on issuance, and no mandate shall issue to the Board following the Court's review. However, any party to a lawyer discipline or disability proceeding before the Court may move for a stay, rehearing, reargument, or other relief as would normally be available to the parties in any appellate proceeding before the Court. The provisions of Rule 18 shall govern any such motion.

Rule 64. Office of Disciplinary Counsel.

(a) Appointment. -- There shall be an Office of Disciplinary Counsel, consisting of a chief disciplinary counsel, one or more deputy disciplinary counsel, and as necessary or appropriate, one or more special disciplinary counsel. Each such disciplinary counsel shall be an attorney admitted to practice in this State and shall be appointed by the Court. Each such disciplinary counsel shall serve at the pleasure of the Court.

(b) Chief disciplinary counsel. -- The attorney appointed by the Court as chief disciplinary counsel shall be the full-time director of the Office of Disciplinary Counsel, and in such capacity shall be responsible for the management and administration of the Office. The chief disciplinary counsel shall prepare budgets, reports, and other proposals as necessary or appropriate for the operation of the Office. The chief disciplinary counsel shall be responsible for liaisons with the Court, the Board on Professional Responsibility, the Board on the Unauthorized Practice of Law, the Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection, the Delaware State Bar Association, the National Organization of Bar Counsel, and other related agencies. The chief disciplinary counsel shall be responsible for the supervision of all other persons serving the Office. The chief disciplinary counsel shall also have such powers and duties as described in subsection (e) below.

(c) Deputy disciplinary counsel. -- The attorney or attorneys appointed by the Court as deputy disciplinary counsel shall constitute, with the chief disciplinary counsel, the full-time legal staff of the Office, with such powers and duties as described in subsection (e) below. Deputy disciplinary counsel shall also assist the chief disciplinary counsel with management or administrative tasks, as necessary or appropriate, under the supervision of the chief disciplinary counsel.

(d) Special disciplinary counsel. -- The Court may, as necessary or appropriate, appoint on a part-time basis one or more special disciplinary counsel for specific matters which cannot, for whatever reason, be handled by the chief disciplinary counsel or deputy disciplinary counsel. An attorney acting as special disciplinary counsel shall have the powers and duties as described in subsection (e) below and shall be subject to the supervision of the Court.

(e) Powers and duties of disciplinary counsel. -- Each disciplinary counsel, as described in this rule, shall have the following general powers and duties, to the extent necessary or appropriate to carry out disciplinary counsel's designated role:

(1) Screen and evaluate all information coming to the attention of the Office relating to conduct by a lawyer and/or the practice of law in the State of Delaware;

(2) Investigate when necessary or appropriate all information coming to the attention of the Office which might be grounds for discipline or other action regarding the practice of law in the State of Delaware;

(3) Make such recommendations as to discipline or other action regarding the practice of law in the State of Delaware to the Court, the Board on Professional Responsibility, the Preliminary Review Committee, the Board on the Unauthorized Practice of Law, the Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection, and any other related agency;

(4) Prosecute cases for disciplinary or other action before the Court, the Board on Professional Responsibility, and the Board on the Unauthorized Practice of Law;

(5) Employ, subject to the budgetary limitations set by the Court, and supervise non-legal staff as necessary or appropriate for the operation of the Office;

(6) Promptly notify the complainant and the respondent of the disposition of each matter;

(7) Notify each jurisdiction in which a lawyer is admitted of any public discipline, reinstatement, transfer to or from disability inactive status, or other official action, as appropriate;

(8) When a lawyer is convicted of a serious crime (as defined in the Rules of the Board on Professional Responsibility) in this State, forward a certified copy of the judgment of conviction to the disciplinary agency in each jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted;

(9) Maintain permanent records of discipline, disability, and unauthorized practice matters, and compile statistics to aid in the administration of the system; and

(10) Pursuant to directions from the Court, or as necessary or appropriate to the purposes of the regulation of the practice of law in this State, undertake any other tasks or investigations as so required.

(f) Expenses. -- The expenses of counsel and staff, administrative costs, and all other expenses relating to disciplinary matters shall be paid in accordance with subsection (g) of this rule. An audit of all funds entrusted to the Board and the Office of Disciplinary Counsel shall be filed with the Court on a yearly basis.

(g) Funding. -- The annual expenses of the Office of Disciplinary Counsel shall be paid out of assessments made annually against the active members of the Bar of this Court, and from other such sources as are determined by the Court. As a condition of continuing membership in the Bar of this Court, every active member, except judges disqualified from practicing law, shall pay to the Court a sum in accordance with the assessment schedule set forth below. The assessment is due and payable on January 1 of each year and delinquent if not paid by February 1 of that year.

#### ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

(1) Admitted to the Delaware Bar more than 10 years as of the January 1 upon which the assessment becomes payable -- \$235.00.

(2) Admitted to the Delaware Bar more than 5 years but less than 10 years as of the January 1 upon which the assessment becomes payable -- \$145.00.

(3) Admitted to the Delaware Bar less than 5 years as of the January 1 upon which the assessment becomes payable -- \$90.00.

(4) Presently employed by government or corporation on a full-time basis and maintaining no private practice whatsoever, regardless of year admitted to the Delaware Bar -- \$70.00.

Rule 65. Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts.

(a) Committee. -- There shall be a Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts Program (IOLTA). The Committee shall consist of six members appointed by the court for three year, staggered terms, or

until such time as their successors shall be appointed, or such other terms as may from time to time be fixed by the Court. The Court shall appoint the Chair and any other officers of the committee. The Court may appoint additional ex officio members of the Committee as it may deem appropriate who shall serve at the pleasure of the court. A justice of the Court may be designated as an ex officio member of the committee.

(b) Function. -- It shall be the function and responsibility of the Committee:

(i) To oversee and monitor the operation of the Delaware Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts Program, as established pursuant to Rule 1.15 of the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct;

(ii) To offer, solicit, receive and consider comments thereon from members of the Bar, the Bench, the Delaware Bar Foundation and others and, where appropriate, to recommend to the Court changes in the Delaware IOLTA program;

(iii) To consult with and advise the Court from time to time with respect to the IOLTA program;

(iv) To prepare and submit a report to the Court on an annual basis concerning the status of the program and the work of the Committee; and

(v) To undertake such additional assignments and responsibilities in this regard as the Court may direct. Provided, however, that it shall remain the exclusive responsibility of the Delaware Bar Foundation, subject to the supervision and approval of the Court, to hold and to disburse all funds generated by the IOLTA program and periodically to render to the Court an audit of those funds.

(c) Distribution. -- All interest transmitted to the Delaware Bar Foundation shall be distributed by that entity for the following purposes:

(i) To improve the administration of justice;

(ii) To provide legal services to the poor; and

(iii) For such other programs for the benefit of the public as are specifically approved by the Supreme Court of the state of Delaware from [from] time to time.

Rule 66. Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection.

(a) Operation and purpose of trust fund. --

(i) Operation. -- The trust fund, known as the "Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection" (hereinafter referred to as "the trust fund"), shall be operated and administered in accordance with this rule by 9 trustees, appointed as hereinafter provided. The trustees shall be known as the "Trustees of the Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection."

(ii) Purpose. -- The purpose of the trust fund shall be to establish, as far as practicable, the collective responsibility of the profession in respect to losses caused to the public by defalcations of members of the Bar, acting either as attorneys or as fiduciaries (except to the extent to which they are bonded, or to the extent such losses are otherwise covered).

(b) Appointment and compensation of trustees, officers and associate trustees. --

(i) Members. -- The trustees shall be appointed by this Court and shall consist of 7 persons who shall be members of the Bar and 2 persons who shall be public members who are not members of the Delaware Bar.

(ii) Terms. -- Each of the counties shall be represented on the trust fund. The term of appointment shall be 4 years, provided however that no trustee shall be appointed for more than 2 consecutive terms.

(iii) Officers. -- The trustees shall from time to time elect from their membership a Chair, a Treasurer, and such other officers as they deem necessary or appropriate.

(iv) Removal. -- A trustee may be removed by the Court at any time in its discretion.

(v) Vacancy. -- Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the Court for the unexpired term.

(vi) Expenses only. -- The trustees and the associate trustees shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to reimbursement from the trust fund, if no other source of funds is available, for their expenses reasonably incurred in performance of their duties as trustees, including transportation costs.

(vii) Associate Trustees. -- The Court shall appoint five Associate Trustees to assist the Trustees in performing their duties. The Associate Trustees shall be appointed for a term of four years, unless sooner removed by the Court. There shall be at least one Associate Trustee from each county. Associate Trustees may not vote on any determination or decision by the Trustees.

(c) Powers and duties of Trustees. --

(i) Additional powers. -- In addition to the powers granted elsewhere in this rule, the trustees shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) Fund management. -- To receive, hold, manage and distribute, pursuant to this rule, the funds raised hereunder, and any other moneys that may be received by the trust fund through voluntary contributions or otherwise.

(2) Pay claims. -- To authorize payment of claims in accordance with this rule.

(3) Adopt procedures. -- To adopt, with the approval of the Court, regulations for the administration of the trust fund and the procedures for the presentation, consideration, recognition, rejection and payment of claims, and to adopt bylaws for conducting business. A copy of such regulations shall be filed with the Clerk of this Court.

(4) Enforce restitution. -- To enforce claims for restitution, arising by subrogation or assignment or otherwise; to advance and pay incidental litigation expenses in those cases deemed by the Trustees to either directly or indirectly affect the purposes of the trust fund and its efficient administration.

(5) Investments. -- To invest the trust fund, or any portion thereof, in such investments as they may deem appropriate, and to cause funds to be deposited in any bank, banking institution or federally insured savings and loan association in this State, provided however, that the trustees shall have no obligation to cause the trust fund or any portion thereof to be invested.

(6) Pay assistants. -- To employ and compensate consultants, agents, legal counsel and employees.

(7) Delegate powers. -- To delegate the power to perform routine acts which may be necessary or desirable for the operation of the trust fund, including the power to authorize disbursements for routine operating expenses of the trust fund, but authorization for payments to be made to reimburse losses caused by defalcations of members of the Bar shall be made only as provided in Rule 66(g).

(8) Suits in trust name. -- To sue or be sued in the name of the trust without joining any or all individual trustees.

(9) Other acts. -- To perform all other acts necessary or proper for fulfillment of the purposes of the trust fund and its efficient administration.

(10) Compliance powers. -- In order to determine compliance with Rule 1.15 of the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct and its guidelines: (a) To require each member of the Bar of this Court to submit to the trustees such financial and accounting data or similar information as may be prescribed from time to time by the Court; (b) to conduct selected examinations of books and records required by the Court to be kept by members

of the Bar, such examinations to be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations approved by the Court; and (c) to report to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel any member of the Bar found to be in noncompliance with Rule 1.15 of the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct or any failure by any member of the Bar to furnish required data or information.

(11) Delegate powers to associate trustees. -- To delegate to associate trustees such duties and functions as the trustees may prescribe.

(ii) Report to Court. -- At least once each year, and at such additional times as the Court may order, the trustees shall file with this Court a written report.

(d) Meetings and quorum. --

(i) Meetings. -- Meetings of the trustees shall be held at the call of the Chair or a majority of the trustees, and shall be held at least once each year, upon reasonable notice.

(ii) Quorum. -- Five trustees shall constitute a quorum. A majority of the trustees present at a duly constituted meeting may exercise any powers held by the trustees, except to the extent that this rule provides otherwise.

(e) Bar assessments. -- The trust fund shall be funded from assessments made annually against active members of the Bar of this Court. As a condition of continuing active membership in the Bar of this Court, every member, except judges disqualified from practicing law, shall pay to the Trustees of the Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection a sum in accordance with the assessment schedule set forth below. The assessment is due and payable on January 1 of each year and delinquent if not paid by February 1 of that year.

#### ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

(1) Admitted to the Delaware Bar more than 10 years as of the January 1 upon which the assessment becomes payable -- \$100.00

(2) Admitted to the Delaware Bar more than 5 years but less than 10 years as of the January 1 upon which the assessment becomes payable -- \$70

(3) Admitted to the Delaware Bar less than 5 years as of the January 1 upon which the assessment becomes payable -- \$50

(4) Presently employed by government or corporation on a full-time basis and maintaining no private practice whatsoever, regardless of year admitted to the Delaware Bar -- \$50

(f) Treasurer's duties. --

(i) Maintain fund. -- The trust fund shall be maintained by the Treasurer in a separate account.

(ii) Disbursements. -- The Treasurer shall disburse moneys from the trust fund only upon the action of the trustees pursuant to this rule.

(iii) Surety. -- The Treasurer shall file a bond annually with the trustees for the proper execution of the duties of the office of Treasurer of the trust fund, with such surety as may be approved by the trustees and in such amount from time to time as may be fixed by the trustees.

(g) Claims. --

(i) Determination of merits. -- The trustees are invested with the power, which they shall exercise at their sole discretion, to determine whether a claim merits reimbursement from the trust fund, and, if so, the amount of such reimbursement, the time, place and manner of its payment, the conditions upon which payment shall be made, and the order in which payments shall be made. The trustees' powers under this rule may be exercised only by the affirmative vote of at least 5 trustees.

(ii) Rights in fund. -- No claimant or other person, or organization, has any right in the trust fund as beneficiary or otherwise.

(iii) Exercise of discretion. -- In exercising their discretion, the trustees may consider, together with such other factors as they deem appropriate, the following:

(1) Funds available. -- The amounts available and likely to become available to the trust fund for payment of claims.

(2) Contingent claims. -- The size and number of claims which are likely to be presented in the future.

(3) Total losses. -- The total amount of losses caused by defalcations of any one attorney or associated groups of attorneys.

(4) Unreimbursed amounts. -- The unreimbursed amounts of claims recognized by the trustees in the past as meriting reimbursement, but for which reimbursement has not been made in the total amount of the loss sustained.

(5) Relative loss. -- The amount of the claimant's loss as compared with the amount of the losses sustained by others who may merit reimbursement from the trust fund.

(6) Hardship. -- The degree of hardship the claimant has suffered by the loss.

(7) Contributory negligence. -- Any negligence of the claimant which may have contributed to the loss.

(iv) Conditions of payment. -- In addition to other conditions and requirements the trustees may require each claimant, as a condition of payment, to execute such instruments, to take such action and to enter such agreements as the trustees may desire, including assignments, subrogation agreements, trust agreements and promises to cooperate with the trustees in making and prosecuting claims or charges against any person.

(v) Claims barred. -- No claim shall be recognized which is based upon a defalcation which occurred prior to January 1, 1967.

(vi) Investigative assistance. -- The trustees may request individual lawyers, bar associations and other organizations of lawyers to assist the trustees in the investigation of claims.

(h) Powers of the Supreme Court; audits. --

(i) Complete control of trust. -- This Court may amend, modify or repeal this rule at any time without prior notice, and may provide for the dissolution and winding up of the affairs of the trust.

(ii) Audit trust. -- This Court may at any time arrange for an audit to be made of the accounts of the trust fund by state or private auditors or may at any time direct the trustees to cause such an audit to be made. The cost of any such audit shall be paid by the trust fund.

(iii) Advise trustees. -- The trustees may apply to this Court for interpretation of this rule, and for advice as to their powers and as to the proper administration of the trust. Any final order issued by this Court in response to any such application shall finally bind and determine all rights with respect to the matters covered therein.

(iv) Distribution upon dissolution. -- Upon the dissolution of the trust, the trust assets shall be distributed by this Court either to the Treasury of the State of Delaware or to any organization or organizations designated by this Court, contributions to which are deductible under { 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Rule 67. Professional Organizations.

(a) Rights and restrictions of Professional Organizations. -- Attorneys may form (i) professional service corporations for the practice of law under The Delaware Professional Service Corporation Act (8 Del. C., ch. 6), as amended from time to time and any successor statute thereto (the "Delaware Professional Service Corporation Act"), (ii) general partnerships, including registered limited liability partnerships and limited liability partnerships, for the practice of law under the Delaware Uniform Partnership Law (6 Del. C.,

ch. 15), as amended from time to time and any successor statute thereto (the "Delaware Uniform Partnership Law"), (iii) limited partnerships, including limited liability limited partnerships, for the practice of law under the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act (6 Del. C., ch. 17), as amended from time to time any any successor statute thereto (the "Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act"), and (iv) limited liability companies for the practice of law under the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act (6 Del. C., ch. 18), as amended from time to time any any successor statute thereto (the "Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act"), provided that such professional service corporations, general partnerships, registered limited liability partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability limited partnerships and limited liability companies (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Domestic Professional Organizations") are operated in accordance with the provisions of this Rule. Attorneys may practice law in Delaware in a similar professional organization formed pursuant to the laws of a jurisdiction other than Delaware ("Foreign Professional Organization" and, together with Domestic Professional Organization, "Professional Organization"), and the laws of such other jurisdiction shall govern its (i) organization, (ii) internal affairs and (iii) the liabilities of its shareholders, partners or members (define collectively as "members"), provided that such Foreign Professional Organization is operated in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Rule, including the financial responsibility requirements of subsection (h) of this Rule. Whether or not the provisions of this Rule are set forth in the organizational documents of a Foreign Professional Organization, they are applicable and binding by operation of this Rule.

(b) Name of Professional Organization. -- The name of a Professional Organization operating in accordance with this Rule shall always meet the ethical standards for the names of law firms established by The Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct.

(c) Powers and governance of Professional Organizations. -- A Domestic Professional Organization may exercise the powers and privileges conferred upon it by the laws of Delaware only in furtherance of and subject to its purposes which shall be limited to conducting the practice of law as permitted by The Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct and these rules. Except as expressly provided herein, Domestic Professional Organizations, including the liability of shareholders, partners and members for the debts and obligations of Domestic Professional Organizations, shall be subject to and governed by The Delaware Professional Service Corporation Act, the Delaware Uniform Partnership Law, the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act or the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act, as the case may be; provided, however, persons who do not meet the qualifications of Bar membership set forth in subsection (d) of this rule shall not exercise any authority whatsoever over professional matters.

(d) Bar membership. -- All shareholders, partners and members of, and all attorneys employed by, a Professional Organization who practice law in Delaware shall be members of the Bar of this Court. All attorneys employed by a Foreign Professional Organization for the practice of law outside of Delaware, and all shareholders, partners or members of such a Foreign Professional Organization who are not members of the Bar of this Court, shall be admitted to practice in the highest court of a state other than Delaware or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or licensed to practice law under the laws of another jurisdiction other than a state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia..

(e) Successor ownership. -- Upon the death, ineligibility, removal, withdrawal or resignation of a shareholder, partner or member of a Domestic Professional Organization, such person or the estate of such person shall

dispose of all of his or her shares or interests in the Domestic Professional Organization forthwith, either to the Domestic Professional Organization or to any person having the qualifications described in subsection (d).

(f) Filing requirements. -- If not already filed, a Professional Organization shall file with the clerk of the Court within 30 days of the date this Rule becomes applicable to such Professional Organization a certified copy of the original certificate of incorporation, registered limited liability partnership or limited liability partnership application, certificate of limited partnership, certificate of formation or similar document, as the case may be, and all amendments thereto and restatements or renewals thereof. After the initial filing of such organizational documents with the Clerk of the Court, the Professional Organization shall also file with the Clerk of the Court within 30 days of the date of their filing with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware all amendments, restatements or renewals of such organizational documents. At the time of the initial filing of such organizational documents with the Clerk of the Court, the Professional Organization shall file with the Clerk of the Court a list of all shareholders, partners or members of and attorneys employed by the Professional Organization. At the time of the annual registration of members of the Bar pursuant to Rule 69, the Professional Organization shall file an updated list of shareholders, partners or members of and attorneys employed by the Professional Organization. A Professional Organization shall not be required to file an updated list of shareholders, partners or members of and attorneys employed by the Professional Organization at any time other than at the times specified in the immediately preceding two sentences. If a professional service corporation operating in accordance with this Rule files a certificate of dissolution with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, a certified copy of such certificate of dissolution shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court within 30 days of its effective date. If a registered limited liability partnership or limited liability partnership operating in accordance with this Rule files a withdrawal notice with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, a certified copy of such withdrawal notice shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court within 30 days of its effective date. If a limited partnership or limited liability company operating in accordance with this Rule files a certificate of cancellation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, a certified copy of such certificate of cancellation shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court within 30 days of its effective date. If a Foreign Professional Organization files a similar document in the jurisdiction of its formation or organization, as the case may be, a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court within 30 days of its effective date.

(g) Standards of professional conduct for Professional Organizations, individual shareholders, partners and members and other attorneys. -- A Professional Organization shall do nothing which, if done by an attorney employed by it, would violate the standards of professional conduct established for the attorney by the Court. A Professional Organization and its shareholders, partners or members and other attorneys employed by a Professional Organization who practice law in Delaware shall at all times comply with the standards of professional conduct established by The Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct and the provisions of these rules. Any attorney who practices law in Delaware and who, by act or omission undertaken on behalf of a Professional Organization, causes the Professional Organization to act or fail to act in any way that violates the standards or rules of this Court shall be subject to disciplinary action.

(h) Financial responsibility. --

(i) Individual liability. -- Each shareholder, partner or member of a Professional Organization shall be liable to the extent provided by law for

his or her own negligence, wrongful acts or misconduct in rendering legal services ("Acts").

(ii) Joint and several liability. -- Each shareholder, partner or member of a Professional Organization shall be jointly and severally liable for any liability of the Professional Organization based upon a claim arising from Acts by shareholders, partners or members of and other persons employed or otherwise retained by the Professional Organization in the rendering of legal services while such person was a shareholder, partner or member of the Professional Organization, in an amount not to exceed the aggregate of both of the following:

(1) The per claim amount of adequate professional liability insurance applicable to the Professional Organization under clause (iv) of this subsection (h), but only to the extent that (1) the Professional Organization fails to have the professional liability insurance or other form of adequate financial responsibility required by this Rule or (2) such claim was of a kind not covered by the professional liability insurance or other form of adequate financial responsibility; and

(2) The deductible or retention amount of the professional liability insurance applicable to the claim; provided, however, that such liability in any one year shall be limited to the amount of insurance contemplated by clause (iv)(B) of this subsection (h). The joint and several liability of the shareholder, partner or member of the Professional Organization shall be reduced to the extent that the liability has been satisfied by the assets of the Professional Organization.

(iii) Limitation. -- Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a Professional Organization maintains adequate professional liability insurance or other form of adequate financial responsibility for any liability arising from Acts by shareholders, partners or members of and attorneys and other persons employed or otherwise retained by the Professional Organization, the shareholders, partners or members of the Professional Organization shall not be responsible for any such liability, except as may be otherwise required by the laws establishing such Professional Organization, as provided in clause (i) of this subsection (h) and as provided in clause (ii)(A)(2) of this subsection (h) (subject to the proviso contained clause (ii) of this subsection (h)).

(iv) Professional liability insurance. -- "Adequate professional liability insurance" means one or more policies of attorneys' professional liability insurance that insure the Professional Organization and that cover the Acts giving rise to such liability in the following amounts:

(1) subject to (B) below, coverage in an amount for each claim, in excess of any deductible or retention amount, of at least the greater of (x) \$1,000,000 or (y) the product obtained by multiplying \$100,000 by the number of attorneys practicing law in Delaware with the Professional Organization, but, in any event,

(2) the maximum coverage in an amount for all claims during the policy year, in excess of any deductible or retention amount, need not exceed the greater of (x) \$2,000,000 or (y) the product obtained by multiplying \$200,000 by the number of attorneys practicing law in Delaware with the Professional Organization.

(v) Security other than insurance. -- "Other form of adequate financial responsibility" means funds, in an amount not less than the amount of professional liability insurance applicable to a Professional Organization under clause (iv) of this subsection (h) for all claims during the calendar year, available to satisfy any liability of the Professional Organization arising from Acts by shareholders, partners or members of or attorneys employed or other persons employed or otherwise retained by the Professional Organization. The funds shall be available in the form of a deposit in trust in a Delaware trust company of cash, bank certificate of deposit or United

States Treasury obligation, a bank letter of credit or a surety or insurance company bond.

(vi) Insurance or financial responsibility. --

(1) If, in any proceeding, compliance by a Professional Organization with the requirements of clauses (iv) or (v) of this subsection (h) is disputed, (1) that issue shall be determined by the court, and (2) the burden of proof of compliance shall be on the person who claims the limitation of liability of this Rule.

(2) If a Professional Organization is in compliance with the requirements of clauses (iv) or (v) of this subsection (h), the requirements of clauses (iv) or (v) of this subsection (h) shall not be admissible or in any way be made known to a jury in determining an issue of liability for an extent of the debt or obligation or damages in question.

(3) Notwithstanding the pendency of other claims against a Professional Organization, the Professional Organization is in compliance with subsection (h) if:

(I) At the time a claim arising out of the kind of negligence, wrongful acts or misconduct for which liability is limited by this subsection (h) is asserted through service of a complaint or comparable pleading in a judicial or administrative proceeding, the Professional Organization has in effect insurance, in the amount set forth in clause (iv) of this subsection (h) that is applicable to (A) claims made as of the date such claim is asserted or (B) events occurring on the date of the conduct giving rise to such claim; or

(II) Within 30 days after the day such a claim is asserted as described in (1) above, the Professional Organization has designated and segregated funds in the amount set forth in clause (v) of this subsection (h).

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule, if a Professional Organization is otherwise in compliance with the terms of this subsection (h) at the time that a bankruptcy or other insolvency proceeding is commenced with respect to the Professional Organization, it shall be deemed to be in compliance with subsection (h) during the pendency of the proceeding. A Professional Organization which has been the subject of such a proceeding and which conducts business after the proceeding has ended must thereafter comply with clauses (iv) or (v) of this subsection (h) in order to thereafter obtain the limitations on liability afforded by this Rule.

(i) No effects on rights, duties and privileges. -- Except as expressly provided herein, nothing in this rule shall be deemed to modify or in any manner change the law relative to rights, privileges and duties of attorneys or clients or the law applicable to the professional relationship.

Rule 68. Appointment of counsel for State officers and employees.

(a) Petitions for appointment. -- A public officer or employee of the State named as a defendant in a civil or criminal action brought in a court of the State of Delaware or in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware for acts arising out of the public officer's or employee's employment by the State may petition for appointment of counsel; provided, however, that a complaint filed in the Court on the Judiciary shall not be deemed a "civil or criminal action brought in a court of the State of Delaware" unless and until the Chief Justice shall have referred the complaint to a Panel for review and investigation.

(b) Filing of petitions. --

(1) State proceeding. -- Except as provided in subparagraph (2), a petition for appointment of counsel shall be made to the court in which the action against a public officer or employee is originally brought.

(2) Federal proceeding. -- Where a public officer or employee is defendant in an action brought in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, the petitioner may petition that Court for appointment

of counsel. That Court may refer said petition to the President Judge of the Superior Court for appropriate action in accordance with applicable state law.

(3) Service. -- A copy of the petition for appointment of counsel shall be served by the petitioner upon the Department of Justice.

(c) Time. --

(1) Filing of petition. -- Petitions shall be filed within 10 days after service of the complaint and summons, cross-claim or counterclaim in a civil action, or arrest or service of summons in a criminal action, unless otherwise enlarged by the court for good cause shown.

(2) Actions in State courts. -- A court receiving a petition for representation in an action in a court of the State shall promptly rule on it. The time required for a court to rule on a petition for representation shall be excluded from the time for filing of responsive pleadings, motions, or arraignment.

(3) Actions in federal court. -- A court receiving a petition for representation in an action in a court of the United States pursuant to (b)(2) above shall rule on the petition as promptly as possible.

(d) Hearings. -- A court in which a petition has been filed, on motion of the petitioner, the Department of Justice or the public defender, or at the court's own initiative, may order the record supplemented at a hearing or otherwise.

(e) Costs and attorneys' fees. --

(1) Fees. -- Private counsel appointed under this rule shall be compensated for their services at a rate which is ordinary and usual in comparable cases in this jurisdiction and which is in accord with the applicable principles of Rule 1.5 of the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct. Whenever appointed counsel prosecutes compulsory or permissive counterclaims or cross-claims, counsel shall obtain the express consent of counsel's client to do so and said counsel shall apportion counsel's fees for such counterclaims or cross-claims. The public officer or employee whom said counsel represents shall be responsible for such apportioned fees and expenses unless the appointing court, for good cause shown, shall otherwise order.

(2) Costs. -- Private counsel appointed under this rule shall be reimbursed for costs incurred in representing a state officer or employee at a rate which is ordinary and usual in comparable cases in the jurisdiction. Such counsel, however, shall petition the appointing court in advance for authorization to incur costs or charges for transcripts, interpreters, investigators, expert witnesses and for other costs of extraordinary amount or for unusual services connected with the litigation.

(3) Payment. -- Private counsel entitled to compensation or reimbursement under this rule shall apply to the appointing court for payment at the conclusion of the litigation except, upon a showing of sufficient need, the application may be made at any time during the pendency of the litigation. The Superior Court may consult with the presiding judge in cases encompassed by (b)(2) above.

(f) Conflict of interest. -- Whenever the Department of Justice certifies to the appointing court that a conflict of interest exists, or may exist because of the appointment of a Department of Justice attorney, as a result of any statute or disciplinary rule under the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct, the court may appoint an attorney from the private bar, if the court is satisfied that such conflict exists or may exist.

Rule 69. Categories of Bar membership and annual registration.

(a) Categories of membership. -- There shall be four categories of members of the Bar of this Court: (i) active, (ii) inactive, (iii) judicial, and (iv) retired.

(b) Registration and assessments. --

(i) Statement. -- Active and inactive members shall, as a condition of membership, no later than February 1 of each year, file with the Clerk of the Court of this Court, in a form approved by the Court, a registration statement showing the member's name, residence address, office address, office telephone number, firm association, public office held (if any), and such other information as the Court shall direct.

(ii) Active assessment. -- Active members shall pay a registration assessment of \$10 and shall pay such assessments as shall be made pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 66(e)(i), Supreme Court Rule 64(g) and Delaware Rules for Mandatory Continuing Legal Education Rule 3(C)(3)(a).

(iii) Inactive assessment. -- Inactive members shall pay an annual registration assessment of \$10 and an annual application assessment of \$65 but shall pay no other assessments.

(iv) Failure to register on time. -- Any active or inactive lawyer, or a Delaware lawyer employed as a Justice of the Peace, Court Commissioner or Master on a full-time basis who fails to file an Annual Registration Statement by February 1 of each year shall pay a \$50.00 late filing assessment.

(c) Active members. -- All members of the Bar who are not inactive, retired or judicial members are active members.

(d) Inactive members. --

(i) Application. -- A member of the Bar who is not engaged in the practice of law in Delaware or who limits that member's practice of law in Delaware to uncompensated services to clients of one or more of Delaware Volunteer Legal Services, Inc., Community Legal Aid Society, Inc., Delaware Council on Crime and Justice, Inc., Office of Child Advocate, the Office of the Public Defender, and the Department of Justice may, upon application to the Clerk of the Court, become an inactive member. Upon compliance with paragraph (b)(ii) of this Rule and Rule 4(C)(3) of the Delaware Rules for Mandatory Continuing Legal Education, an inactive member may become an active member.

(ii) Assessment exemption. -- Whenever a member is classified as inactive, the Clerk of the Court shall notify the Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection, the Office of Disciplinary Counsel, and the Commission on Mandatory Continuing Legal Education and that member shall be exempt automatically from the assessments described in Rule 64(g), Rule 66(e)(i) and Delaware Rules for Mandatory Continuing Legal Education Rule 3(C)(3)(a).

(iii) Inactive card. -- The term certificate of exemption as used in the Delaware Rules for Mandatory Continuing Legal Education Rule 4(C) shall mean a certificate of inactive status and a registration card certifying inactive status.

(e) Judicial members. -- Judicial members are those judges, commissioners, and masters who are disqualified from the practice of law and those retired judges who do not practice law.

(f) Retired members. --

(i) Limitations and duties. -- A member of the Bar who is not engaged in the practice of law in Delaware may, upon application to the Clerk of the Court, be granted a certificate of retirement and, so long as the member does not practice law in Delaware other than as provided herein, shall not thereafter be required to comply with this Rule. A retired member may not become an active or inactive member without (1) demonstrating, to the Court's satisfaction, the moral qualifications, competency and learning in the law required for admission to practice and (2) compliance with subsection b of this Rule. The Court may refer any retired member seeking to resume active status to the Board of Bar Examiners for determination of suitability to resume active status. Retired members may engage in uncompensated services to clients of one or more of Delaware Volunteer Legal Services, Inc., Community Legal Aid Society, Inc., Delaware Council on Crime and Justice, Inc., the

Office of the Public Defender, Office of the Child Advocate, and the Department of Justice.

(ii) Exemption from assessment. -- Whenever a certificate of retirement is issued, the Clerk of the Court shall notify the Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection, the Office of Disciplinary Counsel, and the Commission on Mandatory Continuing Legal Education. A retired member shall be exempt from the assessments set forth in Rule 64(g), Rule 66(e)(i) and Delaware Rules for Mandatory Continuing Legal Education Rule 4(C).

(g) Continuing obligation to notify the Clerk of the Court of changes. Clerk of the Court in writing within 30 days of any change in the information provided in the member's most recent registration statement.

(h) Certain duties of the Clerk of the Court. -- The Clerk of the Court shall: (i) deposit forthwith all assessments received in a special account maintained, regulated and audited by the State for that purpose; (ii) mail to each member of the Bar who files a registration statement and pays the assessments, a registration card, in a form approved by the Court, certifying that such member is in good standing either as an active or inactive member of the Bar, (iii) distribute funds from such special account: (1) to pay the necessary expenses incurred by the Court in administering this Rule and (2) for such other purposes related to the regulation of the practice of law as the Court shall direct.

(i) Suspension of membership. -- On or before April 1 of each year, the Clerk of the Court shall issue by certified or registered mail at the address furnished pursuant to subsection b(i) of this Rule (or if no such address has been furnished at the last address known to the Court), to each member of the Bar who has failed to comply with this Rule, a rule to show cause why such member should not be suspended as a member of the Bar.

(j) Resignation. -- Upon acceptance of the resignation by the Court, a member who resigns shall no longer be a member of the Bar.  
Rule 70. Mandatory continuing legal education.

The Rules for Mandatory Continuing Legal Education promulgated by Order of this Court dated December 30, 1986, and effective January 1, 1987, shall govern the conduct of the members of the Bar of this State and members of the Judiciary.

Rule 71. Admission pro hac vice.

(a) Application. -- Attorneys who are not members of the Delaware Bar or inactive members of the Delaware Bar may be admitted pro hac vice in the discretion of the Court and such admission shall be made only upon written motion substantially in compliance with Official Form O by a [an] active member of the Delaware Bar ("Delaware Counsel"). Application for admission pro hac vice must be made separately before each Court in which admission is sought. The admission of an attorney pro hac vice shall not relieve the moving attorney from responsibility to comply with any Rule or order of the Court.

(b) Certification. -- Any attorney seeking admission pro hac vice shall certify the following in a statement attached to the motion:

(i) Good standing. -- That the attorney is a member in good standing of the Bar of another state;

(ii) Professional conduct and principles. -- That the attorney shall be bound by the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct and has reviewed the Statement of Principles of Lawyer Conduct;

Delaware State Bar Association Statement of Principles of Lawyer Conduct  
The Delaware State Bar Association, for the Guidance of Delaware lawyers, and those lawyers from the jurisdictions who may be associated with them, adopted the following Statement of Principles of Lawyer Conduct on November 15, 1991. These Principles are not intended, nor should they be construed, as establishing any minimum standards of professional care or competence, or as varying a lawyer's responsibilities under the Delaware

Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct. The purpose of adopting these Principles is to promote and foster the ideas of professional courtesy, conduct and cooperation. These Principles are fundamental and flow from the benefit each lawyer receives from the government in obtaining the authorization to practice law. Those Principles are:

A. In general. -- A lawyer should develop and maintain the qualities of integrity, compassion, learning, civility, diligence and public service that mark the most admired members of our profession. A lawyer should provide an example to the community in these qualities and should not be satisfied with bare compliance with the mandatory rules governing professional conduct. These qualities apply both to office practice and to litigation. Where obligations conflict, a lawyer should resolve the conflict by following the course most favorable to clients, the courts and society.

1. Integrity. -- Personal integrity is the most important quality in a lawyer. A lawyer's integrity requires personal conduct that does not impair rendering professional service of the highest skill and ability; acting with candor; preserving confidences; treating others with respect; and acting with force and courage in advocating a lawful cause. Candor requires both the expression of the truth and the refusal to mislead others in speech and demeanor.

2. Compassion. -- Compassion requires respect for the personal dignity of all persons. In that connection, a lawyer should render substantial professional services on a charitable, or pro bono publico, basis, and should treat all persons, including adverse lawyers and parties, fairly and equitably.

3. Learning. -- A lawyer's commitment to learning involves academic study in the law followed by continual individual research and investigation in those fields in which the lawyer offers legal services to the public.

4. Civility. -- Professional civility is conduct that shows respect not only for the courts and colleagues, but also for all people encountered in practice. Respect requires promptness in meeting appointments, consideration of the schedules and commitments of others, adherence to commitments whether made orally or in writing, promptness in returning telephone calls and responding to communications, and avoidance of verbal intemperance and personal attacks. A lawyer should not communicate with a court concerning pending or prospective litigation without reasonable notice whenever possible to all affected parties. Respect for the court requires careful preparation of matters to be presented; clear, succinct and candid oral and written communications; acceptance of rulings of the court, subject to appropriate review; emotional self-control; the absence of scorn and superiority in words or demeanor; and conservative dress in court.

5. Diligence. -- Lawyers owe their clients and the court a duty to expend the time, effort and energy required to master the facts and law presented by each professional task.

6. Public service. -- Lawyers owe their community substantial participation and assistance in civic, educational and charitable organizations.

B. Responsible choice of forum and content of papers. -- Before choosing a forum, a lawyer should review with the client all alternatives, including alternate methods of dispute resolution. A lawyer should not file or defend a suit or an administrative proceeding without as thorough a review of the facts and the law as is required to form an informed conviction that the complaint or response has merit. All papers filed in a proceeding should be as succinct as the complexity of the matter will allow.

C. Pre-trial proceedings. -- A lawyer should use pre-trial procedures, including discovery, solely to develop a case for settlement or trial. No pre-trial procedure should be used to harass an opponent or delay a case. Whenever possible, stipulations and agreements should be made between

counsel to reduce both the cost and the use of judicial time. Interrogatories and requests for documents should be carefully crafted to demand only relevant matter and responses should be timely, candid and not evasive.

Lawyers should endeavor to schedule pre-trial procedures so as to accommodate the schedules of all parties and attorneys involved. Agreements for reasonable extensions of time should not be withheld arbitrarily.

Only those depositions necessary to develop or preserve the facts should be taken. Questions and objections at deposition should be restricted to conduct appropriate in the presence of a judge.

D. Settlement. -- The strength of a client's legal position should be constantly evaluated and the client kept advised. A lawyer should seek to settle any matter at any time that such course of action is determined to be consistent with the client's best interest after considering the anticipated cost of the continuing proceeding and the lawyer's good faith evaluation of the likely result.

E. Appeal. -- An appeal should be taken only if the lawyer, in good faith, believes that the Court has committed error or an appeal is otherwise required. An appeal should not be taken for a tactical reason such as delay, or to gain an improper advantage.

F. Out of state associate counsel. -- Before moving the admission of a lawyer from another jurisdiction, a Delaware lawyer should make such investigation as is required to form an informed conviction that the lawyer to be admitted is ethical and competent, and should furnish the candidate for admission with a copy of this Statement.

(iii) Compliance with Rules. -- That the attorney and all attorneys of the attorney's firm who directly or indirectly provide services to the party or cause at issue shall be bound by all Rules of the Court;

(iv) Consent to service. -- That the attorney has consented to the appointment of the Clerk of the Supreme Court as agent upon whom service of process may be made for all actions, including disciplinary actions, that may arise out of the practice of law under this Rule and any activities related thereto;

(v) Prior appearances. -- The number of actions in any court of record of Delaware in which the attorney has appeared in the preceding 12 months;

(vi) Assessment. -- That a payment for the pro hac vice admission assessment in the amount of \$300 is attached to be deposited in the registration fund of the Delaware Supreme Court for the purpose of the governance of the Bar and the administration of justice and to be distributed pursuant to approval of a majority of the members of the Supreme Court. If the case in which the pro hac vice admission continues into a subsequent year after the year of admission, such assessment shall be deemed an annual assessment to be renewed and be payable on January 1 of each subsequent year and be deemed delinquent if not paid by February 1 of each subsequent year. A notice that a pro hac vice admission may be subject to renewal shall be mailed to Delaware counsel by this Court. It shall be the duty of Delaware counsel to complete the notice stating whether the case in which the pro hac vice admission was granted remains open and to supervise the remittance of the renewal assessment if the case in which the pro hac vice admission was granted remains open. Any Delaware lawyer who fails to file the pro hac vice each year shall pay a \$50.00 late filing assessment.

(vii) Disciplinary proceedings. -- Whether the applying attorney has been disbarred or suspended or is the object of pending disciplinary proceedings in any jurisdiction where the applying attorney has been admitted generally, pro hac vice, or in any other way; and

(viii) Other jurisdictions. -- The identification of all states or other jurisdictions in which the applying attorney has at any time been admitted generally.

(c) Delaware Counsel's duties. -- Delaware Counsel for any party shall appear in the action in which the motion for admission pro hac vice is filed and shall sign or receive service of all notices, orders, pleadings or other papers filed in the action, and shall attend all proceedings before the Court, Clerk of the Court, or other officers of the Court, unless excused by the Court. Attendance of Delaware Counsel at depositions shall not be required unless ordered by the Court.

(d) Withdrawal. -- Withdrawal of attorneys admitted pro hac vice shall be governed by the provisions of Rule 12(b). The Court may revoke a pro hac vice admission sua sponte, or upon the motion of a party, if it determines, after a hearing or other meaningful opportunity to respond, the continued admission pro hac vice to be inappropriate or inadvisable.

(e) Filing. -- The motion and certificate described in subsections (a) and (b) of this Rule shall be filed as soon as reasonably possible, and they shall be filed no later than the date of the 1st appearance of the attorney who seeks admission pro hac vice before the Court or the Clerk of the Court in the matter for which admission is sought.

(f) Action by Court. -- In exercising its discretion in ruling on a motion for admission pro hac vice, the Court shall also consider whether, in light of the nature and extent of the practice in the State of Delaware of the attorney seeking admission, that attorney is, in effect, practicing as a Delaware Counsel without complying with the Delaware requirements for admission to the Bar. In its consideration of this aspect of the motion, the Court may weigh the number of other admissions to practice sought and/or obtained by this attorney from Delaware courts, the question of whether or not the attorney in fact maintains an office in Delaware although the attorney is not admitted to practice in Delaware courts, and other relevant facts.

(g) Delaware Counsel's certification. -- The Delaware Counsel filing a motion pro hac vice for the admission of an attorney not a member of the Delaware Bar shall certify that the Delaware attorney finds the applicant to be a reputable and competent attorney, and is in a position to recommend the applicant's admission.

(h) Copy of signed motion to be filed with Court. -- The judge who signed the motion shall file with this Court a signed copy of the entire pro hac vice motion and also shall send a copy to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel. Disciplinary counsel shall be responsible for contacting Delaware counsel if the information contained in said copy is incomplete for the purposes of this rule.

Rule 72. Admission pro hac vice before administrative agencies of this State.

(a) Application. -- Attorneys who are not members of the Delaware Bar may be admitted pro hac vice before the administrative agencies of this State and its political subdivisions in the discretion of such agencies and such admission shall be made only upon written motion substantially in compliance with Official Form O by a [an] active member of the Delaware Bar ("Delaware Counsel"). Application for admission pro hac vice must be made separately before each agency in which admission is sought and separately for each matter before the agency. The admission of an attorney pro hac vice shall not relieve the moving attorney from responsibility to comply with any rule or order of the agency.

(b) Certification. -- Any attorney seeking admission pro hac vice shall certify the following in a statement attached to the motions:

(i) Good standing. -- That the attorney is a member in good standing of the Bar of another state;

(ii) Professional conduct and principles. -- That the attorney shall be bound by the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct and has

reviewed the Statement of Principles of Lawyer Conduct as set forth in Supreme Court Rule 71(b)(ii);

(iii) Compliance with rules. -- That the attorney and all attorneys of the attorney's firm who directly or indirectly provide services to the party or cause at issue shall be bound by all rules of the practice in this State and of the agency;

(iv) Consent to service. -- That the attorney has consented to the appointment of the Clerk of the Supreme Court as agent upon whom services of process may be made for all actions, including disciplinary actions, that may arise out of the practice of law under this Rule and any activities related thereto;

(v) Prior appearances. -- The number of actions in any court of record of Delaware and matters before administrative agencies of this State in which the attorney has appeared in the preceding 12 months;

(vi) Assessment. -- That a payment for the pro hac vice admission assessment in the amount of \$300 is attached to be deposited in the registration fund of the Delaware Supreme Court for the purpose of the governance of the Bar and the administration of justice and to be distributed pursuant to approval of a majority of the members of the Supreme Court, which payment shall promptly be forwarded by the agency to the Supreme Court. If the case in which the pro hac vice admission continues into a subsequent year after the year of admission, such assessment shall be deemed an annual assessment to be renewed and be payable on January 1 of each subsequent year and be deemed delinquent if not paid by February 1 of each subsequent year. A notice that a pro hac vice admission may be subject to renewal shall be mailed to Delaware counsel by this Court. It shall be the duty of Delaware counsel to complete the notice stating whether the case in which the pro hac vice admission was granted remains open and to supervise the remittance of the renewal assessment if the case in which the pro hac vice admission was granted remains open. Any Delaware lawyer who fails to file the pro hac vice each year shall pay a \$50.00 late filing assessment.

(vii) Disciplinary proceedings. -- Whether the applying attorney has been disbarred or suspended or is the object of pending disciplinary proceedings in any jurisdiction where the applying attorney has been admitted generally, pro hac vice, or in any other way; and

(viii) Other jurisdictions. -- The identification of all states or other jurisdictions in which the applying attorney has at any time been admitted generally.

(c) Delaware Counsel's duties. -- Delaware Counsel for any party shall appear in the matter in which the motion for admission pro hac vice is filed and shall sign or receive service of all notices, orders, pleadings or other papers filed in the matter and shall attend all proceedings before the agency and representatives thereof, unless excused by the agency. Attendance of Delaware Counsel at depositions shall not be required unless ordered by the agency.

(d) Withdrawal. -- Withdrawal of attorneys admitted pro hac vice shall be permitted only by written order of the agency. All appearing attorneys shall continue as such and continue to perform the duties of counsel imposed by law, by the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct and by the agency. Withdrawal of an attorney ordinarily will not be considered as a permissible ground for delay of a matter before an agency. An agency may revoke a pro hac vice admission sua sponte, or upon the motion of a party, if it is determined, after a hearing or other meaningful opportunity to respond, the continued admission pro hac vice to be inappropriate or inadvisable.

(e) Filing. -- The motion and certificate described in subsections (a) and (b) of this rule and the signed order granting admission shall be filed before the agency and a copy of each document shall be filed with the Delaware

Supreme Court by the agency granting the pro hac vice admission as soon as reasonably possible, and they shall be filed no later than the date of the first appearance of the attorney who seeks admission pro hac vice before the agency in the matter for which admission is sought. The Court shall provide said copy to disciplinary counsel who shall be responsible for contacting Delaware counsel if the information contained in said copy is incomplete for the purposes of this rule.

(f) Action by agency. -- In exercising its discretion in ruling on a motion for admission pro hac vice, an agency shall also consider whether, in light of the nature and extent of the practice in the State of Delaware of the attorney seeking admission, that attorney is, in effect, practicing as a Delaware Counsel without complying with the Delaware requirements for admission to the Bar. In its consideration of this aspect of the motion, the agency may weigh the number of other admissions to practice sought and/or obtained by this attorney from Delaware courts, the question of whether or not the attorney in fact maintains an office in Delaware although the attorney is not admitted to practice in Delaware courts, and other relevant facts.

(g) Delaware Counsel's certification. -- The Delaware Counsel filing a motion pro hac vice for the admission of an attorney not a member of the Delaware Bar shall certify that the Delaware attorney finds the applicant to be a reputable and competent attorney, and is in a position to recommend the applicant's admission.

Rule 73. Abandoned or unclaimed trust funds held by attorneys.

When, for a continuous period of 5 years, an attorney's trust account contains trust funds which are either unidentifiable, unclaimed, or which are held for missing or unknown owners, the funds shall be deemed abandoned in accordance with the provisions of the Delaware escheats statute for unclaimed property, 12 Del. C. Chapter 11. A reasonable search shall then be made by the attorney to determine the beneficial owner of the abandoned funds and the attorney shall file an abandoned property report under 12 Del. C. { 1199. If, 90 days after the filing of the report, the attorney is still unable to locate the owner of the abandoned funds, the funds shall be paid to the State Escheator according to the provisions of the Escheats Statute.

#### PART VI. JUDGES AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Rule 81. The Judicial Conference.

(a) Composition of Judicial Conference. -- A Judicial Conference is hereby created, to be composed of the following members:

- (i) The members of the Supreme Court;
- (ii) The members of the Court of Chancery;
- (iii) The members of the Superior Court;
- (iv) The members of the Family Court;
- (v) The members of the Court of Common Pleas;
- (vi) The Chief Magistrate of the Justice of the Peace System.

(b) Purposes. -- The purpose of the Judicial Conference shall be to consider and make recommendations to the Supreme Court regarding: (1) The judicial business of the various courts with a view to improving the administration of justice; (2) the improvement of court procedures; (3) the elimination of inter-court conflicts; (4) legislation for the improvement of the administration of justice; (5) the modification and implementation of the Delaware Judges' Code of Judicial Conduct; (6) Bench-Bar conferences; (7) continuing judicial education; and (8) generally, any other matter pertaining to the improvement of the administration of justice in this State.

(c) Presiding officer. -- The Chief Justice or in the event of the Chief Justice's absence, incapacity, or a vacancy in the Office of Chief Justice, the next senior Justice who is qualified and available to act shall be the presiding officer of the Conference. The Chief Justice shall appoint such committees as the Chief Justice or the Conference may deem necessary or

advisable, except as provided in paragraph (f). The Chief Justice shall call meetings of the Conference as hereinafter provided, and shall call meetings of the Executive Committee as the Chief Justice deems necessary or advisable. In the absence of the Chief Justice or in the event of the Chief Justice's incapacity, or a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice, the next senior Justice who is qualified and available to act shall be the presiding officer.

(d) Conference dates. -- There shall be stated meetings of the Conference at least twice in each calendar year on dates determined by the Chief Justice. In addition, other meetings may be called by the Chief Justice. Prior to each meeting, the Chief Justice, in consultation with the Executive Committee, shall prepare an agenda for the meeting. A copy of the agenda, and any reports or explanatory matter, shall be sent to each member of the Conference at least two weeks in advance of the meeting. Any member who desires to have an item of business placed upon the agenda shall so inform the Chief Justice at least four weeks in advance of the meeting. All members shall attend every meeting, unless excused by the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court shall fund the expenses, including meals, for meetings of the Conference.

(e) Secretary. -- The State Court Administrator shall serve as Secretary of the Conference and shall keep such records and minutes of the proceedings of the Conference and of the various committees created by the Conference as the Conference may hereafter determine.

(f) Executive Committee. -- There shall be an Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference consisting of the presiding judge of each of the courts identified in subparagraph (a) of this Rule and four additional members of the Judicial Conference to be appointed by the Chief Justice from time to time. The Chief Justice shall Chair the Executive Committee and the Committee shall designate one of its members to act as Secretary. The Executive Committee shall function as an advisory committee to assist the Chief Justice in administrative matters.

Rule 82. Assignment judges of trial courts.

(a) Court of Chancery. -- The Chancellor is hereby designated Assignment Judge for the Court of Chancery, with authority to assign and designate the several chancery judges who shall hold the Court of Chancery in the several counties of the State for any designated period of time or for the hearing of any 1 or more designated causes.

(b) Superior Court. -- The President Judge of the Superior Court is hereby designated Assignment Judge for the Superior Court with authority to assign and designate the several judges who shall hold said Courts or either of them in the several counties of the State for any designated period of time or for the hearing of any 1 or more designated causes.

(c) Family Court. -- The Chief Judge of Family Court is hereby designated Assignment Judge for the Family Court with authority to assign and designate the several judges who shall hold said Courts or either of them in the several counties of the State for any designated period of time or for hearing of any 1 or more designated causes.

(d) Court of common pleas. -- The Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas is hereby designated Assignment Judge for the Court of Common Pleas with authority to assign and designate the several judges who shall hold said Courts or either of them in the several counties of the State for any designated period of time or for hearing of any one or more designated causes.

Rule 83. Attorneys and other court officers as bondsmen.

A court of this State shall not accept any cash bail, special bail bond or surety bond in respect of which an attorney or court officer acts, directly or indirectly, as bail or surety. This prohibition shall also apply to any agent, employee, member of the immediate family of any such attorney or court officer, or any corporation in which such attorney or court officer owns a controlling interest. This prohibition shall not apply to any bond in which

the attorney, court officer, agent, employee or family member, as above defined, may be the principal. The phrase "member of the immediate family" shall include the spouse, father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son, daughter, brother, sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law or any such attorney or court officer.

Rule 84. Code of Judicial Conduct.

The conduct of all judges of the courts of this State, both constitutional and statutory, shall be governed by The Delaware Judges' Code of Judicial Conduct promulgated by order of the Court dated December 16, 1993, and as thereafter amended.

Rule 85. Advisory Committee on Litigation Ethical Problems.

Repealed effective May 8, 2001.

Rule 86. Board on the Unauthorized Practice of Law.

(a) Appointment and term of office. -- There shall be a Supreme Court Board on the Unauthorized Practice of Law. The Board shall consist of nine members appointed by the Court from any of the counties of the State, each of the counties to be represented on the Board. Members shall be appointed for three year terms, and no person may serve more than two full consecutive terms as a member of the Board. Six members of the Board shall be members of the Delaware Bar and three members of the Board shall be public members who are not members of the Delaware Bar. Vacancies occurring during a term shall be filled for the unexpired term. The Court shall appoint the Chair and other officers of the Board.

(b) Duties. -- It shall be the duty of the Board to administer this Rule, to investigate matters sua sponte, or referred to it from any source, respecting issues of the unauthorized practice of law.

(c) Powers. -- The Board shall have the power:

(1) Adopt rules. -- Subject to the approval of the Court to adopt rules of procedure for the conduct of its duties, and to adopt general rules, in furtherance of and supplemental to the Rules of this Court, relating to the unauthorized practice of law. Rules of the Board shall have the same force and effect as Rules of this Court;

(2) Subpoena. -- In connection with the performance of its duties, to take testimony under oath, and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents by the filing of a praecipe for a subpoena with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, service of such subpoena to be made by the Sheriff of Kent County;

(3) Stenographic assistance. -- To employ such stenographic or other assistance as may from time to time be necessary or proper;

(4) Investigations and hearings. -- To conduct such investigations and hearings as may be necessary respecting any questions of the unauthorized practice of law, to make findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the same, to make recommendations to the Court as to the disposition of individual matters, and to file its report of such findings with the Court in a timely manner;

(5) Assessment of costs. -- To assess and require the payment of the Board's reasonable costs and expenses by any person or organization found by the Court to be engaging in the unauthorized practice of law, or attendant to any investigation or hearing which results in a cessation of the unauthorized practice of law or an Order of this Court directing the same;

(6) Enforcement. -- Pursuant to this Court's inherent and exclusive jurisdiction over all matters respecting the practice of law in this State, to approve after investigation the initiation of enforcement proceedings in this Court to enforce any order of the Court directing a person or organization to cease and desist from the unauthorized practice of law, to conduct such hearings as are directed by the Court for such purpose, to make findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the same, to make recommendations to the

Court as to the disposition of such matters, and to file its report of such findings with the Court in a timely manner.

(d) All presentations by Office of Disciplinary Counsel. -- In all investigations and hearings the Office of Disciplinary Counsel shall be responsible for conducting such investigations and presenting the matters to the Board pursuant to paragraph (c) above.

(e) Court review of actions by the Board. -- Findings by the Board related to disputed issues of fact and credibility shall not be reversed by the Court so long as they are supported by substantial evidence. The Board's findings related to legal issues and its recommended disposition in individual matters shall be reviewed by the Court on a de novo basis.

(f) Associate members. -- The Court may appoint associate members of the Board on the Unauthorized Practice of Law to assist each member of the Board. Each associate member shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, unless sooner removed by the Court, and shall have such duties and functions as shall be prescribed by the Board. Associate members of the Board shall not have the power to vote upon any determination or decision of the Board.

Rule 87. Administrative Office of the Courts.

(a) General principle. -- The entire court system must have central administrative services to preserve and support the independence of the judiciary as a separate branch of government. Central office administrative services include those functions required in developing and implementing the system-wide management authority and responsibilities of the Chief Justice as the administrative head of the judiciary and the Supreme Court as the administrative policy-making body for the court system.

(b) Responsibilities of the Administrative Office of the Courts. -- Under the administrative policies established in conjunction with the Supreme Court and the management authority of the Chief Justice, the Administrative Office of the Courts shall perform these functions:

(1) Policy development. -- Participate in the development and implementation of administrative policy.

(2) Judicial budget. -- Coordinate the preparation, review, and submission of the judicial budget and make recommendations to the Chief Justice as to items most needed in priority order.

(3) Personnel system. -- Prepare and administer system-wide policies, standards, and procedures for the management of the judicial personnel system.

(4) Fiscal system. -- Prepare and administer system-wide policies, standards, and procedures for the management of the judicial fiscal system.

(5) Technology. -- Design and implement the policies, standards, and procedures for the development and management of the automated judicial information and record keeping systems. Provide technological and management expertise and assistance to the courts and judicial agencies.

(6) Records management. -- Prepare and administer system-wide policies, standards, and procedures for the management of the judicial records management program.

(7) Case flow. -- Participate in the development, coordination, and monitoring of system-wide case flow time and clearance standards.

(8) Legislative liaison. -- Serve as liaison for the entire court system with the legislature, the executive branch, and local government, as well as with the bar, news media, and general public.

(9) Program development. -- Conduct system-wide planning, research, program development and evaluation, and statistical collection and analysis functions.

(10) Executive coordination. -- Coordinate with the executive branch the monitoring of facility construction, remodeling, maintenance, and security.

(11) Continuing education. -- Administer the court system's continuing education programs for judges, judicial officers, administrators, and other court personnel.

(12) Facilities. -- Coordinate statewide facilities issues, including new construction, minor capital improvements, and security.

(13) Office management. -- Manage the staff and activities of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

(14) Secretariat to meetings. -- Serve as secretariat for the Judicial Conference, Delaware Courts Planning Committee, and other appropriate administrative meetings as established by the Supreme Court.

(15) Annual report. -- Prepare the Annual Report of the Judiciary.

#### PART VII. ADMINISTRATION OF THE COURT.

##### Rule 91. Court administration.

(a) Clerk of the Supreme Court and office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. --

(i) Clerk. -- Pursuant to Article IV, { 27 of the Delaware Constitution of 1897, the Court shall appoint a Clerk of the Supreme Court who shall serve at the pleasure of the Court.

(ii) Office. -- The Clerk's office shall be maintained in Dover.

(iii) Records. -- The Clerk shall have custody of the records and papers of this Court. The Clerk shall not permit any original record or paper of this Court or any trial court to be taken from the Clerk's custody except at the direction of the Court.

(iv) Numbering of cases. -- Upon the docketing of any case in this Court, the Clerk shall assign a case number to it. The first case docketed in any calendar year shall be identified by the year and designated "No. 1." Subsequent cases shall be numbered chronologically thereafter.

(v) Numbering of papers. -- The Clerk shall file all papers in each case and shall give each paper a docket entry number which shall be maintained on a chronological basis.

(vi) Docket. -- The Clerk shall keep a docket in which the Clerk shall record, under the caption and case number of each case, the filing of each paper, its docket entry number, and the date of such filing.

(vii) Notice to Justice. -- Upon the docketing of each case, the Clerk shall send to each Justice an exact copy of the caption thereof.

(viii) Authority of the Assistant Clerk. -- In the event of the Clerk's absence from the office, the Assistant Clerk shall have the authority to exercise all powers of the Clerk.

(ix) Authority of the senior court clerks, court clerks and court staff.

authority to receive papers as deputy clerks. Papers required to be filed with the Clerk of the Court may be filed with any senior court clerk, court clerk or court staff in any county.

(b) Staff Attorneys. -- The Staff Attorneys assist the Court in discharging its constitutional responsibilities as the Court designates orally or in writing from time to time, including the following:

(i) Preliminary review of the jurisdictional basis for all appeals.

(ii) Review of all filings for compliance with Court rules.

(iii) Coordinate requests for extensions of time by parties or court reporters.

(iv) Review of all pro se filings and circulation of filings to the Justices with a written cover memorandum.

(v) Assisting the Clerk of the Court in the scheduling of cases and the securing of supplemental filings.

(vi) Undertake independent research as requested.

(vii) Assist the Motion Justice each month as requested.

(viii) Perform such other legal duties as assigned.

Rule 92. Seal.

The Court's seal shall contain the words "SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT" on the upper arc of the circle and the word "DELAWARE" on the lower arc. This language shall encircle arms similar to those appearing on the Great Seal of the State. The Clerk is directed to retain the seal in the Clerk's custody and is authorized to affix it to such documents as, under the practice heretofore prevailing, may be appropriate.

Rule 93. Advisory Committee on Publication of Opinions; form of citations.

(a) Committee. -- There shall be an Advisory Committee on Publications of Opinions composed of one member each from the Supreme Court, the Court of Chancery, the Superior Court, and the Family Court. The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Supreme Court, which shall designate the Chair thereof. The members shall serve three-year staggered terms or such other terms as the Court may determine. The Committee may appoint as its Secretary a person employed in the Administrative Office of the Courts or in the administrative office of any of the individual courts of this State.

(b) Procedures. -- Upon request of any judge who is considering submitting an opinion to be reported, the Committee shall provide advice whether an opinion meets the guidelines for publication set forth in paragraph (c), and/or editorial and writing style suggestions. The decision to publish an opinion, however, rests exclusively with each judge, regardless of any advice the Committee may provide. If a judge requests the Committee's assistance, the judge should transmit to the Committee's Secretary six copies of the opinion. If a judge decides to publish an opinion, with or without the Committee's input, the judge shall transmit to the Secretary two copies of the final version of the opinion. One copy shall be maintained by the Secretary to assist the Committee and the Supreme Court in evaluating the procedure established in this Rule. The other copy will be submitted for publication within two weeks of its receipt by the Secretary. When the opinion is submitted for publication, the Secretary shall notify the judge and the clerk of that court and the clerk shall endorse that fact on the record copy of the opinion.

(c) Guidelines for publication. -- Published opinions should be of general interest and importance to the bench and bar, such as opinions that:

- (i) address issues of first impression;
- (ii) establish, alter or explain (for the first time) a rule of law;
- (iii) review the law in this or other jurisdictions (for the first time or for the first time in recent years);
- (iv) provide a scholarly critique of existing law;
- (v) involve unique, but important, factual situations or holdings; or
- (vi) involve newsworthy cases.

In addition, published opinions should provide enough factual and procedural background to allow a reader unfamiliar with the case to understand the issues presented. The opinions should be as short as possible, given the nature of the case, and they should be carefully edited to eliminate repetition, grammatical and typographical errors.

(d) Form of citations. -- The following form shall be observed in each opinion, letter decision and order:

(i) Reported opinions. The style of citation shall be as set forth in THE BLUEBOOK: A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION, with no reference to State Reporter Systems or other parallel citations. For example:

Melson v. Allman , 244 A.2d 85 (Del. 1968).

Prince v. Bensinger , 244 A.2d 89 (Del. Ch. 1968).

State v. Pennsylvania R.R. Co. , 244 A.2d 80 (Del. Super. Ct. 1968).

(ii) Unreported opinions. The style of citation shall be any of the three alternatives set forth below:

LEXIS Citation Form: Fox v. Fox , 1998 Del. LEXIS 179 (Del. Supr.).

OR

WESTLAW Citation Form: Fox v. Fox , 1998 WL 280361 (Del. Supr.).

OR --

Delaware Citation Form: Fox v. Fox , Del. Supr., No. 510, 1997, Berger, J. (May 14, 1998).

(iii) Other authority. The style of citation to any other type of authority, including but not limited to statutes, books, and articles, shall be as set forth in THE BLUEBOOK: A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION.

Rule 94. Permanent Advisory Committee on Supreme Court Rules.

A permanent Advisory Committee on Supreme Court Rules is hereby established. The Committee shall be known as the "Supreme Court Rules Committee." It shall consist of 9 or more members of the Bar who shall be appointed by the Court for 3-year, staggered terms or such other terms as the Court may determine. The Court shall appoint the Chair of the Committee. A Justice of the Court may be designated by the Court as an ex officio member of the Committee. It shall be the responsibility of the Committee to monitor these Rules, consider changes where appropriate, draft changes suggested by the Committee and the Court, receive and consider comments from members of the Bar, Bench and others and to consult with the Court from time to time. The Committee shall also have the power to make recommendations to the Court concerning the rules and practices of lower courts. The Committee shall make an annual report to the Court concerning the status of the rules and the work of the Committee. The annual report will be filed on each anniversary of the effective date of these Rules.

Rule 95. Permanent Advisory Committee on the Delaware Uniform Rules of Evidence.

A permanent Advisory Committee on the Delaware Uniform Rules of Evidence is hereby established. It shall consist of 9 or more members of the Bench and Bar who shall be appointed by the Court for staggered 3 year terms or such other terms as the Court may determine. The Court shall appoint the Chair of the Committee. A Justice of the Court may be designated by the Court as an ex officio member of the Committee. It shall be the responsibility of the Committee to monitor these Rules and legislation affecting these Rules, consider changes where appropriate, draft changes suggested by the Committee and the Court, receive and consider comments from members of the Bar, Bench, and others, and to consult with the Court from time to time. The Committee shall make an annual report to the Court concerning the status of the rules and the work of the Committee. The annual report should be filed on each anniversary of the effective date of this Rule.

Rule 96. Permanent Advisory Committee on the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct.

A Permanent Advisory Committee on the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct is hereby established. It shall consist of 11 or more members of the Bar who shall be appointed by the Court for staggered 3 year terms or such other terms as the Court may determine. The Court shall appoint the Chair of the Committee. A Justice of the Court may be designated by the Court as liaison to the Committee. It shall be the responsibility of the Committee to monitor these Rules, review the Model Rules of Professional Conduct and amendments or proposed amendments thereto, consider changes in the Delaware Lawyers Rules where appropriate, draft changes suggested by the Committee and the Court, receive and consider comments from members of the Bar, Bench, and others, and consult with the Court from time to time. The Committee shall make an annual report to the Court concerning the status of the rules and the work of the Committee. The annual report shall be filed on each anniversary of the effective date of this Rule. The Court may also require additional reports from time to time.

Rule 97. Permanent Advisory Committee on Professionalism.

A permanent Advisory Committee on Professionalism is hereby established. It shall consist of eighteen or more members of the Bench and Bar who shall be appointed by the Court for staggered three-year terms or such order terms as the Court may determine. The Court shall appoint the Chair of the Committee. The membership of the Committee shall include representatives from: the Supreme Court, Court of Chancery, Superior Court, Family Court, Court of Common Pleas, Advisory Committee on the Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct, American Inns of Court, Attorney General's Office, Board of Bar Examiners, Board on Professional Responsibility (attorney), Board on Professional Responsibility (lay member), Continuing Legal Education Commission, Delaware State Bar Association, Delaware Trial Lawyers Association, Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection, Office of Disciplinary Counsel, Public Defender's Office and the Delaware Board of Trial Advocates.

It shall be the responsibility of the Committee to consider ways of maintaining the highest standards of professional conduct by members of the Delaware Bench and Bar. It shall receive and consider comments from members of the Bar, Bench, and others, and consult with the Court from time to time. The Committee's initial assignment will be to make recommendations to the Court with regard to the Conference of Chief Justices National Action Plan on Lawyer Conduct and Professionalism.

The Committee shall make an annual report to the Court concerning the work of the Committee. The annual report shall be filed on July 1 of each year. The Court may also request additional reports from time to time.

#### PART VIII. RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Rule 101. Scope and application of Rules.

(a) Scope and application in Supreme Court. -- These Rules shall govern all proceedings in this Court. Unless otherwise provided or the context precludes such application, the rules relating to appeals set forth in Parts II and III of these Rules shall be applicable to other proceedings under Part IV of these Rules.

(b) Application to trial courts. -- All courts in this State shall adopt rules consistent with applicable Rules of this Court.

Rule 102. General provisions.

(a) Construction. -- These Rules shall be construed so as to do substantial justice and to provide for the speedy and efficient determination of proceedings in this Court.

(b) Conduct of attorneys and litigants. -- Attorneys and litigants shall conduct themselves before the Court in a manner consistent with the letter and spirit of these Rules. Attorneys are expected to take all necessary steps to avoid unreasonable delays and are expected to present all matters and papers to the Court with the highest professional competence and integrity.

(c) Meaning of terms. -- All terms in these Rules shall have their usual meanings. Use of the singular shall include the plural. Reference to "trial court" shall refer to any tribunal to which a direct appeal to this Court shall lie.

Rule 200. Panel assignments and the Court en Banc.

Repealed, effective July 25, 1980.

Rule 201. Annual registration statement.

Repealed, effective Nov. 12, 1985.

Rule 300. Historical Society of the Supreme Court of Delaware.

(a) There shall be a Historical Society of the Supreme Court of Delaware ("Society"). Its purpose shall be to preserve the history of the Delaware Supreme Court, its members, and its administration of justice in Delaware and to educate and inform others periodically about such matters.

(b) The society shall consist of the present Justices and such other members of the Delaware bench and bar as may from time to time be designated by the Chief Justice, with the concurrence of a majority of the Justices.

OFFICIAL FORMS.

Form A. Notice of appeal [Rule 7(c)].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE

..... : No. ....  
..... Below, :  
Appellant, :  
 :  
v. :  
 :  
..... :  
..... Below, :  
Appellee. :

NOTICE OF APPEAL

To: .....

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that ..... below-appellant, does hereby appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware from the order ..... of the ..... in and for ..... County, by ..... dated ..... in case number ..... in that court. A copy of the decision sought to be reviewed is attached hereto [13].

The name and address of the attorney below for appellee is ..... The party against whom the appeal is taken is .....

The name and address of the attorney below for the party against whom the appeal is not taken is ..... The party against whom the appeal is not taken is .....

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that appellant hereby designates the transcript in accordance with Rules 7(c)(6) and 9(e)(ii) in the following manner:

..... or .....

Dated:

.....  
Attorney for .....  
..... Below-Appellant

Insertions to Official Form A:

- [1] Appellant's name.
- [2] Appellant's lower court status.
- [3] Appellee's name.
- [4] Appellee's lower court status.
- [5] Leave blank. The Supreme Court Clerk's Office will assign an appeal number upon receipt of the notice of appeal.
- [6] Name and address of the appellee's counsel.
- [7] Substantive nature of the decision from which the appeal is taken (e.g., "granting summary judgment to the defendant" or "awarding child support to the petitioner below").
- [8] Lower court.
- [9] County in which the lower court sits.
- [10] Name of the judge who rendered the decision on appeal.
- [11] Date of the decision on appeal (and the date of the final order, if different).
- [12] Complete lower court case number.

[13] Attach a copy of the decision sought to be reviewed, if available. If the decision is not available, include in the notice of appeal a statement indicating such unavailability.

[14] Name and address of the counsel for the party against whom the appeal is not taken, if any.

[15] Name of the party against whom the appeal is not taken, if any.

[16] If ordering the preparation of transcript for the appeal, either designate transcript or state that a separate designation of transcript is set forth in attached Exhibit A. Whether stated within the notice appeal or in an attached Exhibit A, the designation should clearly identify by name, date and time, the proceedings, or part thereof, that need to be transcribed for the appeal.

[17] If not ordering the preparation of transcript, either state that here or state that Statement in Lieu of Transcript in accordance with Official Form D is attached hereto.

[18] Name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number of the appellant's counsel.  
Form B. Notice of cross-appeal [Rule 7(c)].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE

..... : No. ....  
..... Below, :  
Appellee/Cross Appellant, :  
v. :  
..... :  
..... Below :  
Appellant/Cross Appellee. :

#### NOTICE OF CROSS-APPEAL

To: .....

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that ..... below-appellee[does hereby appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware from the order ..... of the ..... Court, in and for ..... County, by ..... dated ..... in ..... in that court. The party against whom the cross-appeal is taken is ..... A copy of the decision sought to be reviewed is attached hereto [13].

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that appellee[hereby designates the transcript in accordance with Rules (7)(c)(6) and 9(e)(ii) in the following manner:

..... or .....  
Dated:

.....  
Attorney for .....  
..... Below-Appellee,  
Cross-Appellant

Insertions to Official Form B:

- [1] Cross-appellant's name.
- [2] Cross-appellant's lower court status.
- [3] Cross appellee's name.
- [4] Cross-appellee's lower court status.
- [5] Main appeal number, if known.
- [6] Name and address of the cross-appellee's counsel.
- [7] Briefly identify the substantive nature of the decision from which the cross-appeal is taken.
- [8] Lower court.

[9] County in which the lower court sits.  
 [10] Name of the judge who rendered the decision on cross-appeal.  
 [11] Date of the decision on cross-appeal.  
 [12] Lower court case number.  
 [13] Attach a copy of the decision sought to be reviewed if that decision is not already attached to the notice of appeal. If the decision is not available, include in the notice of cross-appeal a statement indicating such unavailability.  
 [14] If ordering the preparation of transcript for the cross-appeal, either designate transcript or state that designation is set forth on attached Exhibit A.  
 [15] If not ordering the preparation of transcript, state that Statement in Lieu of Transcript in accordance with Official Form D is attached thereto.  
 [16] Name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number of the cross-appellant's counsel.  
 Form C. Directions to court reporter of proceedings below to be transcribed [Rule 9(e)].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
 STATE OF DELAWARE

.....	:	No. ....
..... Below,	:	
Appellant,	:	
v. :		
.....	:	
..... Below,	:	
Appellee.	:	

DIRECTIONS TO COURT REPORTER OF PROCEEDINGS  
 BELOW TO BE TRANSCRIBED PURSUANT TO RULE 9(e)

To: .....  
 ..... does hereby direct the proceedings in ..... v. ...., Case No. .... in the ..... of the State of Delaware, in and for ..... County, to be transcribed as set forth below:

(a) .....  
 I hereby certify that transcription of the above-listed portions of the proceedings below is essential to the ..... of this appeal and that the cost thereof will be paid promptly.

Dated: .....

.....  
 Insertions to Official Form C:

[1] Appellant's name.  
 [2] Appellant's lower court status.  
 [3] Appellee's name.  
 [4] Appellee's lower court status.  
 [5] Supreme Court appeal number, if known.  
 [6] Name and address of the court reporter.  
 [7] Party ordering transcript.  
 [8] Lower court case caption.  
 [9] Lower court case number.  
 [10] Name of court below.  
 [11] County in which the lower court sits.  
 [12] Proceedings, or part thereof (identified by name, date and time), that need to be transcribed for the appeal.  
 [13] "Prosecution" or "defense" of the appeal, as appropriate.

[14] Name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number of the attorney for the party ordering transcript.  
Form D. Statement in lieu of ordering transcript of proceedings below [Rule 9(e)].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE

..... : No. ....  
..... Below, :  
Appellant, :  
 :  
v. :  
..... :  
..... Below, :  
Appellee. :

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO RULE 9(e) IN  
LIEU OF ORDERING TRANSCRIPT OF  
PROCEEDINGS BELOW

To: .....  
..... hereby states that transcription of the proceedings  
below [ ..... need not be ordered because .....  
Dated: .....

.....  
Insertions to Official Form D:  
[1] Appellant's name.  
[2] Appellant's lower court status.  
[3] Appellee's name.  
[4] Appellee's lower court status.  
[5] Supreme Court appeal number, if known.  
[6] Name and address of the court reporter.  
[7] Party not ordering transcript.  
[8] If applicable, add "other than those portions previously  
ordered by [appellant] [appellee]."  
[9] Reason why transcript does not need to be ordered.  
[10] Name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number of  
the attorney for the party not ordering transcript.  
Form E. Notice of appearance [Rule 12(a)].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE

..... : No. ....  
..... Below, :  
Appellant, :  
v. :  
 :  
..... :  
..... Below, :  
Appellee. :

NOTICE OF APPEARANCE

To: Clerk of the Supreme Court  
Post Office Box 476  
Dover, DE 19903

PLEASE enter my appearance on behalf of ..... in the above-captioned

appeal.

Dated .....

Insertions to Official Form E:

- [1] Appellant's name.
- [2] Appellant's lower court status.
- [3] Appellee's name.
- [4] Appellee's lower court status.
- [5] Supreme Court appeal number.
- [6] Party's name.
- [7] Name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number of

the attorney entering an appearance.

Form F. Motion under Rule 15(b) [Rule 15(b)].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE

..... : No. ....  
..... Below, :  
Appellant, :  
v. :  
..... :  
..... Below, :  
Appellee. :

MOTION UNDER RULE 15(b)

..... moves the Court, pursuant to Rule 15(b), for an order  
extending the time for service and filing of the ..... brief and  
appendix under Rule 15(a) from ..... to ..... on the grounds  
that ..... This is the ..... request for an extension of time  
to file the ..... brief. Opposing counsel ..... to the  
extension of time.

Dated .....

SO ORDERED this ..... day of ....., .....

Justice

Insertions to Official Form F:

- [1] Appellant's name.
- [2] Appellant's lower court status.
- [3] Appellee's name.
- [4] Appellee's lower court status.
- [5] Supreme Court appeal number.
- [6] "Appellant" or "Appellee," as appropriate.
- [7] "Opening," "answering" or "reply," as appropriate.
- [8] Beginning date of extension period.
- [9] Ending date of extension period making sure not to exceed 75  
days, total, for all extensions for any given brief.
- [10] Reason(s) why an extension of time is necessary.
- [11] Indicate whether this is the first, second or third request  
for an extension of time.
- [12] "Opening," "answering" or "reply," as appropriate.
- [13] Indicate whether the opposing party objects or consents to the  
extension of time.

[14] Name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number of  
the moving party's attorney.

Form G. Motion to affirm [Rule 25(a)].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE

..... : No. ....  
..... Below, :  
Appellant, :  
v. :  
: :  
..... :  
..... Below, :  
Appellee. :

MOTION TO AFFIRM

Appellee hereby moves the Court pursuant to Rule 25(a) to affirm the judgment below on the grounds that it is manifest on the face of appellant's brief that the appeal is without merit for the following reason(s):

1. ....

Dated:

.....  
Insertions to Official Form G:

[1] Appellant's name.  
[2] Appellant's lower court status.  
[3] Appellee's name.  
[4] Appellee's lower court status.  
[5] Supreme Court appeal number.  
[6] Applicable reason or reasons under Rule 25(a) with citation of authorities and record references to evidence relied upon. Set forth in separate numbered paragraphs.

[7] Name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number of appellee's attorney.

Form H. Motion for leave to withdraw as counsel [Rule 26(d)].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE

..... : No. ....  
Defendant Below, :  
Appellant, :  
v. :  
: :  
STATE OF DELAWARE, :  
Plaintiff Below, :  
Appellee. :

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO WITHDRAW  
AS COUNSEL

....., attorney for defendant, hereby moves pursuant to Rule 26(d) that the Honorable Court grant counsel leave to withdraw and respectfully represents:

1. Notice of appeal was filed on .....
2. Counsel has provided the Office of the Public Defender with:
  - a. A copy of the Notice of Appeal;
  - b. A written summary of the facts and circumstances relevant to the issues on appeal;
  - c. A written statement of the reversible errors of law committed during trial or during the pre-trial stages;
  - d. A copy of the written request to the Superior Court reporter setting

forth which portions of the transcript have been designated and ordered for appeal purposes, pursuant to Delaware Supreme Court Rule 9(e).

3. .... herewith enters an appearance as attorney-on-appeal for defendant.

.....  
I do hereby enter my appearance for appellant.

.....  
SO ORDERED, this ..... day of ....., .....

Justice

Insertions to Official Form H:

[1] Appellant's name.  
[2] Supreme Court appeal number.  
[3] Withdrawing attorney's name.  
[4] Date notice of appeal was filed.  
[5] Substituting attorney's name.  
[6] Withdrawing attorney's name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number.

[7] Substituting attorney's name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number.

Form I. Application by the State for leave to appeal [Rule 27(b)].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE

STATE OF DELAWARE, : No.  
.....

Plaintiff Below, :  
Appellant, :

v. :  
:

..... :  
Defendant Below, :  
Appellee. :

APPLICATION BY THE STATE FOR  
LEAVE TO APPEAL

The State hereby moves the Court for leave to appeal in a criminal case pursuant to 10 Del. C. { 9903 and Rule 27(b) of the Rules of this Court, and in support thereof represents:

1. A decision ..... was entered on ..... and final judgment was entered on ..... in a case captioned:

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE  
IN AND FOR ..... COUNTY

STATE OF DELAWARE, )

)  
Plaintiff, )

) Cr. A. No. ....  
v. )

)  
..... )  
Defendant. )

2. The substantial question of law or procedure the State seeks to have reviewed is .....

Dated: .....

.....  
 Insertions to Official Form I:  
 [1] Defendant's name.  
 [2] Leave blank. Supreme Court Clerk's Office will assign an appeal number.  
 [3] Nature of decision sought to be reviewed.  
 [4] Date decision sought to be reviewed was entered.  
 [5] Date final judgment was entered.  
 [6] County in which Superior Court sits.  
 [7] Defendant's name.  
 [8] Superior Court criminal action number.  
 [9] Question of law or procedure the State seeks to have reviewed.  
 [10] Name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number of State's attorney.  
 Form J. Supersedeas bond [Rule 32(c)].  
 .

IN THE ..... OF  
 THE STATE OF DELAWARE  
 IN AND FOR ..... COUNTY  
 ..... )  
 )  
 Plaintiff, ) Civil Action  
 No. .... )  
 v. )  
 )  
 )  
 ..... )  
 )  
 Defendant. )

SUPERSEDEAS BOND

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS, that ..... a corporation created, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of ..... having its principal place of business at ..... and duly authorized to execute surety bonds in the amount and subject to conditions herein provided, is held and firmly bound as surety unto ..... in the full and just sum of ..... Dollars (\$ ..... to be paid to the said ..... its administrators, executors, successors, attorneys or assigns, to which payment well and truly to be made it binds itself, its successors and assigns firmly by these presents.

Signed and sealed with the corporate seal of said surety this ..... day of ....., .....

WHEREAS, in the ..... Court of the State of Delaware, in and for ..... County, between ..... as plaintiff[s], and ..... as defendant[s], Civil Action No. .... judgment was entered in favor of said ..... and against said ..... for ..... from which judgment said ..... has appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware;

NOW, THEREFORE, the condition of this obligation is such that if the said ..... shall prosecute its appeal to effect and shall satisfy the judgment in full together with costs, interest and damages for delay, if for any reason the appeal is dismissed or if the judgment is affirmed or shall satisfy in full such modification of the judgment and such costs, interest and damages as the Supreme Court or ..... or both, may adjudge and award, then this obligation shall be void; otherwise, it shall remain in full force and effect.

..... hereby submits itself to the jurisdiction of the .....  
and irrevocably appoints ..... as its agent upon whom any notice or  
papers affecting its liability on this bond may be served, and agrees that its  
liability on this bond may be enforced on motion without the necessity of an  
independent action and that such motion, with such notice thereof as that  
court may prescribe, may be served on ..... who shall forthwith mail  
copies to ..... at .....

.....  
Attorney-in-Fact

..... is hereby approved, pursuant to ..... Rule 62 and  
Supreme Court Rule 32, as surety on this bond, and the form and sufficiency of  
the bond are also hereby approved.

Dated: ..... Judge

Insertions to Official Form J:

- [1] Lower court.
- [2] County of lower court.
- [3] Plaintiff's name.
- [4] Lower court civil action number.
- [5] Defendant's name.
- [6] Name of surety.
- [7] State in which surety was created.
- [8] Surety's principal place of business.
- [9] Obligee's name.
- [10] Amount of bond.
- [11] Obligee's name.
- [12] Winning party -- "Plaintiff" or "Defendant" -- as appropriate.
- [13] Losing party -- "Plaintiff" or "Defendant" -- as appropriate.
- [14] Amount of judgment.
- [15] Corporate agent.

Form K. Certificate of questions of law [Rule 41].

IN THE ..... OF THE STATE  
OF DELAWARE IN AND FOR ..... COUNTY  
or  
IN THE ..... COURT OF THE STATE OF .....  
or  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
or  
IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEAL  
FOR THE ..... CIRCUIT  
or  
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF .....

..... )  
Plaintiff, ) No.  
..... )  
v. )  
..... )  
Defendant. )

CERTIFICATION OF QUESTIONS OF LAW

This ..... day of ....., ....., the Court having found that:  
(1) The nature and stage of the proceedings are: .....  
(2) The following facts are undisputed: .....  
(3) The questions of law set forth below should be certified to the  
Supreme Court of the State of Delaware for the following reasons:  
.....  
(4) The important and urgent reasons for an immediate determination by the  
Supreme Court of the question certified are .....  
(5) If certification is accepted, it is recommended that ..... be  
appellant for purposes of the caption on any filings in the Supreme Court of  
Delaware and that ..... be appellee for purposes of the caption on any  
filing in the Supreme Court of Delaware with respect to the questions  
certified.  
NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that the following questions of law are  
certified to the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware for disposition in  
accordance with Rule 41 of the Supreme Court: .....  
Dated: ..... ..

Judge

.....  
Insertions to Official Form K:

[1] Lower court.  
[2] County in which lower court sits.  
[3] Highest appellate court.  
[4] State.  
[5] Circuit.  
[6] State.  
[7] Plaintiff's name.  
[8] Defendant's name.  
[9] Case number.  
[10] Nature and state of the proceedings in the lower court.  
[11] Undisputed facts.  
[12] Questions of law.  
[13] Reasons for immediate determination by Supreme Court.  
[14] Party who should proceed as the appellant.  
[15] Party who should proceed as the appellee.  
[16] Questions of law certified to the Supreme Court.  
[17] List of counsel for the parties.  
Form L. Order [granting or denying] leave to appeal from interlocutory  
order [Rule 42].  
.

IN THE ..... COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE  
IN AND FOR ..... COUNTY

..... : Civil Action No.  
.....  
: :  
Plaintiff, :  
: :  
v. :  
: :  
..... :  
Defendant. :  
:

ORDER GRANTING LEAVE TO APPEAL  
FROM INTERLOCUTORY ORDER

This ..... day of ....., ....., the ..... having made application pursuant to Rule 42 of the Supreme Court for an order certifying an appeal from the interlocutory order of this Court, dated ..... and the Court having found that such order determines substantial issues and establishes legal rights and that the following criteria of Supreme Court Rule 42(b) apply .....

IT IS ORDERED that the Court's order of ..... is hereby certified to the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware for disposition in accordance with Rule 42 of that Court.

Dated: ..... Judge .....

Insertions to Official Form L:

- [1] Lower court.
- [2] County in which lower court sits.
- [3] Plaintiff's name.
- [4] Defendant's name.
- [5] Lower court civil action number.
- [6] "Plaintiff" or "Defendant."
- [7] Date of interlocutory order.
- [8] Applicable criteria of Rule 42(b).
- [9] Date of interlocutory order.

Form M. Notice of appeal from interlocutory order [Rule 42].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE

..... : No. ....  
..... Below, :  
Appellant. :  
v. :  
..... :  
..... Below, :  
Appellee. :  
:

#### NOTICE OF APPEAL FROM INTERLOCUTORY ORDER

To: .....

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that ..... hereby petitions this Court to accept an appeal from an interlocutory order of the ..... Court and represents as follows:

- (1) The interlocutory order was entered on .....
- (2) Application for certification was filed in the trial court on .....
- (3) Response by appellee was filed in the trial court on .....
- (4) The action of the trial court with respect to such application was as follows: .....

The name and address of the attorney for appellee is as follows:

.....  
The party(ies) against whom the appeal is taken is (are) .....  
Dated: .....

.....  
Attorney for .....

Insertions to Official Form M:

- [1] Appellant's name.
- [2] Appellant's status in the lower court.

[3] Appellee's name.  
 [4] Appellee's status in the lower court.  
 [5] Leave blank. Supreme Court Clerk's Office will assign an appeal number.  
 [6] Name and address of counsel for the appellee.  
 [7] Trial court.  
 [8] Date of interlocutory order. Attach a copy of the order.  
 [9] Date that application for certification was filed in the trial court.  
 [10] Date that response to the application for certification was filed by the appellee.  
 [11] Action by trial court, if any, on the application for certification.  
 [12] Name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number of appellant's counsel.  
 Form N. Complaint in proceedings for extraordinary writ [Rule 43].  
 .

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
 STATE OF DELAWARE

IN THE MATTER OF THE : No.  
 .....  
 PETITION OF ..... FOR A :  
 WRIT OF ..... :  
 :

COMPLAINT IN PROCEEDINGS FOR  
 EXTRAORDINARY WRIT

Complainant prays that a writ of ..... be issued by this Court directed to ..... to review ..... In support of this complaint the following is shown:

(1) The caption of the matter below is ..... v. ...., ..... Action No. .... in the ..... of the State of Delaware, in and for ..... County;

(2) The nature of the matter sought to be reviewed is as follows:  
 .....

(3) The questions presented are: .....

(4) The relevant facts necessary to an understanding of the issues presented are .....

(5) The reasons for granting the writ are: .....

WHEREFORE, complainant prays that this Court issue a writ of ..... affording complainant the following relief: .....

Dated:

.....  
 Attorney for Complainant

Insertions to Official Form N:

[1] Complainant's name.  
 [2] Type of petition, e.g., mandamus, certiorari, prohibition.  
 [3] Leave blank. Supreme Court Clerk's Office will assign a case number.  
 [4] Judge, judges, court or entity to which the writ is directed.  
 [5] Action, order or matter sought to be reviewed.  
 [6] Caption of matter below.  
 [7] "Civil" or "Criminal," as appropriate.  
 [8] Lower court case number.  
 [9] Name of lower court.  
 [10] County in which lower court sits.

[11] Description of the nature of the matter below sought to be reviewed. Attach copies of any order or opinion which may be essential to an understanding of the matter set forth in the petition.

[12] Questions presented.

[13] Concise statement of facts.

[14] Reasons for granting the writ, including with particularity a statement of how the judge, judges, court or entity below is said to have improperly exercised jurisdiction; why the legal right sought to be enforced is clearly established and no other legal remedy available; or why the review should be granted, as the case may be.

[15] Description of the relief sought.

[16] Name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number of the complainant's attorney.

Form O. Motion and order for admission pro hac vice [Rule 71].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE

.....	:	No. ....
..... Below,	:	
Appellant,	:	
v.	:	
.....	:	
..... Below,	:	
Appellee.	:	

MOTION AND ORDER FOR ADMISSION PRO HAC VICE

..... a member of the Delaware Supreme Court bar, pursuant to Rule 71, moves the admission pro hac vice of ..... to represent ..... in this action. Movant certifies that Movant finds the applicant to be a reputable and competent attorney, and Movant is in a position to recommend the applicant's admission. The applicant is admitted, practicing, and in good standing in .....

.....  
.....

..... hereby certifies:

1. That the applicant shall be bound by the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct.
2. That applicant and all attorneys of the applicant's firm who directly or indirectly provide services to the party or cause at issue shall be bound by all Rules of the Court.
3. That applicant has reviewed the Statement of Principles of Lawyer Conduct.
4. That applicant consents to the appointment of the Clerk of the Supreme Court as agent upon whom service of process may be made for all actions, including disciplinary actions, that may arise out of the practice of law under this Rule and any activities related thereto.
5. The applicant has appeared in ..... actions in courts of record of Delaware in the preceding twelve (12) months.
6. Applicant does not maintain an office in the State of Delaware except .....
7. That applicant is a member in good standing of the bar of the State of .....
8. Applicant has not been disbarred or suspended and is not the object of any pending disciplinary proceedings in any jurisdiction where the applicant has been admitted generally, pro hac vice, or any other way, except .....

9. Applicant is admitted for the practice of law in the following states or other jurisdictions: .....

10. Payment for the pro hac vice application assessment in the amount of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) is attached for deposit in the Delaware Supreme Court registration fund to be distributed as the Supreme Court directs pursuant to Rule 71.

Dated: ..... Applicant's Signature

ORDER

The foregoing application for admission to practice in this action pro hac vice is hereby granted. IT IS SO ORDERED this ..... day of ....., .....

Justice

Insertions to Official Form O:

- [1] Appellant's name.
- [2] Appellant's lower court status.
- [3] Appellee's name.
- [4] Appellee's lower court status.
- [5] Supreme Court appeal number.
- [6] Moving attorney's name.
- [7] Applying pro hac vice attorney's name, firm, office address and office telephone number.
- [8] Moving party's name.
- [9] Jurisdiction in which applying pro hac vice attorney is admitted to practice law.
- [10] Moving attorney's name, address, telephone number and Delaware Bar ID number.
- [11] Applying pro hac vice attorney's name.
- [12] Number of court actions in which applicant has appeared in Delaware in the preceding 12 months.
- [13] Applicant's Delaware office address, if any.
- [14] State(s) in which applicant is admitted to practice law.
- [15] Instances, if any, in which applicant has been disbarred, suspended or is the object of a pending disciplinary proceeding.
- [16] Other jurisdictions in which applicant is admitted to practice law.

Form P. Disclosure of corporate affiliations and financial interest [Rule 7].

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
STATE OF DELAWARE

..... : No. ....  
..... Below, :  
Appellant, :  
v. :  
..... :  
..... Below, :  
Appellee. :

DISCLOSURE OF CORPORATE AFFILIATIONS  
AND FINANCIAL INTEREST

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 7(g), ..... makes the following disclosure:

1. List any entity not named in the caption which is an active participant in the underlying transaction, involved in this proceeding, e.g., financial

advisors, lending institutions, equity investors.

2. Is the party identified above a subsidiary or affiliate of a publicly owned corporation?

( )Yes ( )No

If the answer is YES, list below the identity of the parent corporation or affiliate and the relationship between it and the named party:

3. Is there a publicly owned corporation, not a party to the appeal, that has a substantial financial interest in the outcome?

( )Yes ( )No

If the answer is YES, list below the identity of such corporation and the nature of the financial interest.

Date: ..... Signature of Counsel .....

INSTRUCTIONS FOR  
DISCLOSURE OF CORPORATE AFFILIATIONS  
AND FINANCIAL INTEREST

The disclosure statement must be completed and filed with the Supreme Court, within fifteen (15) days of the notice of docketing the appeal, or concurrently by a party with the filing of a motion or other document seeking to expedite the proceedings and within two (2) days of service of such a document by all other parties.

The names of all reporting parties shall be included on the form.

Attach separate page or pages if additional space is needed.

An original and five (5) copies of this form are to be filed.

Each party shall have a continuing duty to file an amended form within 24 hours of any event affecting that party, which changes or renders incomplete any information previously disclosed.

Insertions to Official Form P:

- [1] Appellant's name.
- [2] Appellant's lower court status.
- [3] Appellee's name.
- [4] Appellee's lower court status.
- [5] Supreme Court appeal number.
- [6] Name of party.